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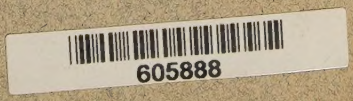
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—(11.)—

PRISONS (GREAT BRITAIN); PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

Session

7 February —— *6 July* 1865.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1865.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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[3452.] TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT on PRISONS in *Scotland*, being (in continuation of the Reports of the late General Board of Prisons) the FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the MANAGERS appointed under the Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act - - - 465

THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

12, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens,
1st March 1865.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to you my Annual Report of the Prisons in the Southern District, being a part of the Thirtieth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN G. PERRY.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	164	8	172
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - - -	41	6	47
Average daily number - -	16	1	17
Re-committals in the year - -	33	2	35

Total expenditure for the prison -	£648	10*s.*	11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£38	4*s.*	2*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Sleeping cells - - - -	12	4	16
Day rooms - - - -	3	1	4
Punishment cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	3	1	4
There are no proper reception cells.			
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	3	7
Day rooms - - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - - -	1	1	2

The cells for criminals are not lighted at night.

The infirmary has accommodation only for one prisoner, so that if more than one were sick the ordinary sleeping

cell must be employed. The prisoners rise at 6 in the summer, and 8 in the winter, and are locked up at 8 o'clock p.m. all the year round.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners pick oakum and make mats and brushes. The females sew, knit, and wash for the prison. Ten hours are occupied in labour daily, and the prisoners have four hours exercise in the summer, and two hours in the winter.

The net profit arising from the sale of the products of prisoners' labour was 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Weekly Amount of Food given to Prisoners of different Classes.

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Gruel.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - -	7	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - - -	10½	—	—	—	—	14
3rd Class - - -	10½	6	4	—	—	14
4th Class - - -	10½	12	2	3	—	14
5th Class - - -	7 14 oz.	16	7	3	3	11

The females have a smaller quantity of bread, but the other items are the same, except in the 5th class, in which the females have 12 ozs. of meat, and 3½ lbs. of potatoes only.

The bread and meat are supplied by contract, but the other articles are bought at the market prices. The average cost of food has been 3*s.* 3½*d.* per head weekly. Nine prisoners have had extra diet for an aggregate number of 486 days.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers with the litany on Wednesdays and Fridays, the Morning and Evening service with a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; he also visits the prisoners for three hours daily. There is a sufficient supply of religious books, as well as those of general information. There is no schoolmaster appointed.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prisoners regularly twice a week, and as much oftener as the cases of sickness require. He describes the state of the prisoners' health as generally good, and that no epidemic has prevailed. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds in the course of the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	4	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Vagrant Act	1	—
For assault	4	—
	11	2
Total	13	
Total on the same day last year	20	1
Total	21	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Picking oakum - 3
„ cocoa nut fibre - 2
Mat-making - 1
Brush-making - 2
Females.—Washing and needlework.

The buildings were in good repair, but the new workroom described in former Reports had never been put to any use from the want of a second turnkey. As there is no school instruction given to the prisoners except by the turnkey, it is obvious that the utility of that officer for the purposes of discipline must be seriously abridged. On every account I consider that another turnkey is absolutely necessary, and as an Order was made at the Easter Sessions of 1862, authorizing the Visiting Justices to make such an appointment, it is difficult to understand why the inconvenience is allowed to continue.

The two untried male prisoners were in the same room with the convicted, the governor having been obliged to break one law to avoid the infraction of another, for as it would not be lawful to place two male prisoners together, and there were no cells in which they could be lawfully confined separately, it was thought better to adopt the alternative I have described as the least mischievous.

This leads me to remark that if the cells were warmed and ventilated, eight of them might be certified for short, and the remaining eight for the longest sentences for which they are amply sufficient in size. Before I conclude, it is necessary to call attention to a matter of serious importance which has arisen within the last year or two, in consequence of the completion of the Harbour of Refuge at

Holyhead. Of the 164 male prisoners committed in the last year, no less than 62 were merchant seamen sent from that port for refusing to go to sea under their agreements. Before the completion of that harbour it seldom happened that there were any prisoners of this class in custody, so that a new burden has by this means been put upon the county, which is very serious in amount, because the maintenance of these prisoners is not paid by the Government owing to their being all committed summarily. It has cost the county in the last year nearly 75*l.* exclusively of the expenses of removal to gaol, and the pecuniary assistance given to the prisoners on their return to the port of Liverpool.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	*471	61	532
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	*172	10	182
Average daily number	—	—	*150
Re-committals in the year	—	—	150

* 63 of these were Government convicts under contract.

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,822 5*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£22 18*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	176	8	184
Cells not certified	4	7	11
Punishment cells	—	—	6
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

There being no reception cells in the prison the four uncertified cells are used for that purpose.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	8	2	10
Day rooms	—	—	2
Yards for exercise	—	—	2

All the cells for criminal prisoners are lighted at night. Some of the old cells are appropriated as an infirmary for

the prisoners when necessary, but cases of sickness are generally treated in the cells. The prisoners rise at 5.45 in summer, and 6.30 in winter, and are locked up all the year round at 8 p.m., with the exception of those long sentenced prisoners who, having been industrious and well conducted, are allowed to sit up until 9 o'clock.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners are employed in weaving shirting, and sheeting, in mat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., and in such other work as carpentering, bricklaying, painting, &c., as they can perform. The females are employed in washing, making, and mending clothes, and in oakum picking. There are 10 hard-labour machines in the prison, at which vagrants and other short-timed prisoners are employed, as well as those who, being lazy and indolent, will not work at the industrial occupations. The hours of labour are 7 in winter, and 7½ in summer, and each prisoner has an hour's exercise daily, either around the yard or at shot-drill.

The net profits arising from the sale of the products of prisoners' labour in the last year was 350*l.*, and the Governor, in his report to the Michaelmas Sessions, states, "I have it "in contemplation to further extend the industrial labour "whereby I hope to make it still more remunerative to the "county without impairing the efficiency or discipline of "the prison."

The stock in hand at Michaelmas last is stated at 381*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Weekly Amount of Food given to Prisoners of different Classes.

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1s Class	7	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	10½	—	—	—	14
3rd Class	8¾	6	4	2	14
4th Class	10½	12	2	3	14
5th Class	9 10oz.	16	7	3	14

All the necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.*

39 prisoners have received extra diet during the year for the aggregate number of 1,814 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs divine service with an exposition of Scripture every morning on Tuesday and Friday from 10 to a ¼ to 11. He makes a questionary exposition to those prisoners who can read, and on Thursday afternoon a similar exposition to all the prisoners. On Sunday he performs two full services, also regularly visits the prisoners in their cells. No persons are exclusively employed as schoolmaster or schoolmistress; one of the male warders teaches spelling and reading, and the matron in like manner teaches the females. The prison is well supplied with religious books, and those of general information.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prisoners daily, and sees those who are sick, he also examines every prisoner three or four times a week. The health of the prisoners has been very good on the whole, and there has been no epidemic illness. The warming, ventilation, and drainage of the prison are quite satisfactory. The punishments for breaches of prison discipline have amounted to 344 males, and 7 females, 307 of which have been mere stoppages of single meals.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	7	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	39	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude, (including 69 under contract) - -	74	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act - -	15	2
„ the Vagrant Act - -	2	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	2	—
„ the Game Laws - - -	7	—
For want of sureties - - - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	5	1
Debtors from the superior courts - -	1	—
„ from the county courts - -	1	—
	154	5
Total - -	159	
Total on same day last year, (including 97 prisoners of the county of Middlesex under contract) - - -	165	9
Total - -	174	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males :—	On the crankmill	9
	Picking oakum	46
	„ cocoa-nut fibre, winding and plaiting	38
	Mat-making	18
	Shoemaking	20
	Tailoring	3
	Smiths	2
	Carpenters	1
	Gardeners	1
	Cleaners	10
Females :—	Washing	4
	Cleaning	1

RETURN of Committals and Re-committals to this Prison from Michaelmas 1850 to Michaelmas 1864, both inclusive.

Years.	Committals.	Recommittals to this Prison.	Percentage of Re-committals on the number of Committals in the year 1850.	Percentage of Re-committals on the number of Committals in each year respectively.
1850	661	201	30.4	30.4
1851	631	202	30.5	32.0
1852	644	185	27.9	28.7
1853	553	191	28.8	34.5
1854	579	137	20.7	23.6
1855	557	113	17.0	20.2
1856	583	121	18.3	20.7
1857	533	121	18 3	22.7
1858	453	118	17.8	26.0
1859	373	80	12.1	21.3
1860	323	89	13.4	27.5
1861	401	93	14.0	23.1
1862	481	138	20.8	28.6
1863	524	148	22 4	28.2
1864	476	150	22.6	31 5

It is very desirable that some cells should be built for special use as reception cells, by which the introduction of prisoners into the general prison before their examination by the surgeon would be avoided.

Another objection which it is necessary to refer to is, the very confined and inconvenient size of the cooking kitchen.

The kitchen for all cooking purposes is on the male side of the prison on the basement floor, the roof of which is very low, being on a level with the airing yards, and is approached by about a dozen steps; it is hemmed in on all

sides and is very confined. There are three coppers in which the food is cooked with fires under each; and when the flues become foul or require cleaning, there is no mode of doing so but by blasting them with gunpowder; this is frequently to be done, and is attended with danger. There is little or no escape for the steam arising, and in the winter months, especially on wet and foggy days, it disperses itself over the whole of the basement and cannot get away; and the officer in charge, as well as the prisoners employed under him, are for hours employed in steam, and at times can scarcely discern each other. The whole of the present arrangements are very bad, and not only unhealthy but expensive also. A new kitchen with a steam boiler should be erected in another part of the prison, which would supply the hot water for the baths in addition to the cooking.

There is also a want of proper certified "reception cells" for prisoners on admission; at present there are none, there are, however, four old cells in the old part of the prison near the front entrance in the passage leading to the main corridor on the male side, which are generally used for this purpose; they have no water laid on in them, nor have they water-closets, and only lately the Governor has had the gas laid on in them for warmth and light. But they are not fitted for the purpose, and when the prison is crowded the Governor has not these cells at his command; the consequence is, that all prisoners on admission, after being bathed, are at once passed into the interior of the prison before they are examined by the surgeon, as required by Rule 37, which directs "that all prisoners on admission be placed in "a reception cell, &c. &c."

The contract between the Visiting Justices of Bedford and the magistrates of the county of Middlesex, for 100 Middlesex prisoners was terminated on the 31st October, 1863, on which day the last of the Middlesex prisoners quitted the prison, and the Governor in his Journal states that several of them had committed unprovoked and repeated assaults upon the officers, besides other acts of insubordination, and he congratulates himself that they passed through this prison without inflicting permanent injury upon some or other of the officers. A fresh contract has since been entered into by the Visiting Justices of this prison with the Directors of Convict Prisons for 70 male convicts, which number were in confinement on the day of my visit.

Extract from Visiting Justices Report, Michaelmas Sessions, 1864.

"It may be worthy of remark that from the judicial statistics for the year 1863 presented to Parliament, the average annual cost per prisoner in all the prisons in England and Wales amounts to 29*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*, whilst the same average for the Bedford prison, for the same year, amounted to 23*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* only, making a difference in favour of the Bedford prison of 6*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* for each prisoner per annum."

Extract from the Governor's Report to Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1864.

"And here I would again beg to call the attention of the Court to the frequent committal to prison of tramps and strangers under what is termed the 'Criminal Justice Act,' there having been 85 of these committals during the year, and several of them had been in prison over and over again in different parts of the country; the fact of their having been in prison before was not known either to the committing magistrate or the police, and was not discovered until after the prisoner's committal to this prison.

"That the character of the criminal to be dealt with should, as far as possible be ascertained, so as to guide the Court in the amount of punishment to be awarded is an admitted principle by all who are concerned in the administration of justice; but it frequently happens that old itinerant thieves availing themselves of the leniency of the magistrates, and of the power they have under this Act, plead guilty, thus submitting to the disposal of their case at Petty Sessions rather than be sent for trial at Assizes or County Sessions, and by this means the most accomplished and adept in crime avoid having their antecedents more closely investigated, and their previous character exposed, when they too often get off with a short term of imprisonment, and are thereby enabled to return more speedily to their old habits and former course of life. The nature of the offence is not always a criterion of the amount of punishment to be awarded, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that when persons are apprehended for offences liable to prosecution under this Act, who are strangers and unknown to the police, that they should be either remanded, or committed for trial, so as to allow time for enquiries to be made respecting their previous history and character, as there are instances in the prison at the present time that would have fully justified such a course."

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	740	103	843
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	136	19	155
Average daily number	101	14	115
Recommittals	188	18	206

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,258 6*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£28 6*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	185	29	214
Punishment cells	4	2	6
Reception cells	7	3	10
Yards for exercise	1	1	2
These are divided into 20, and 6 compartments, respectively.			
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells	20	1	21
Day rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

All the cells for criminals are lighted at night. There are distinct infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and go to bed at 9 p.m. throughout the year.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners pump water by means of a crank divided into separate compartments, and grind corn for the use of the prison singly by patent hand mills. They also wash clothes, make mats, shoes, and clothes, do carpentering, painting, whitewashing, gardening, and stone-breaking, and also pick coir and oakum.

The females wash and do laundry and needlework in the service of the prison. The hours of labour are 8½ daily, and of exercise 1½. The net amount actually received for the products of the labour of prisoners in the year has been 93*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

WEEKLY Amount of Food given to Prisoners of different Classes.

—	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Potatoes.
	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs.
1st Class	112	—	—	14	—
2nd Class	168	—	1	14	—
3rd Class	140	6	2	14	4
4th Class	168	12	3	14	2
5th Class	154	16	3	14	7

All the necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head has been 1*s.* 9¾*d.* 28 prisoners received extra diet during the year, the aggregate number of days having been 473.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The chaplain performs morning service daily with an exposition from Scripture, and full services with sermons on Sunday, Christmas day, and Good Friday, morning and evening. He also administers the sacrament 12 times in the year. He visits each prisoner frequently in his cell, and daily those who are sick or under punishment, and admonishes every prisoner on admission and discharge. He superintends the distribution of books to members of the Church of England, and keeps the character book.

The schoolmaster visits prisoners committed for trial and those sentenced for one month and upwards, and instructs them in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. The prison is fairly supplied with religious books and those of general information.

The Visiting Justices have a small fund, supported by themselves, called "The Magistrates' Fund," for relieving prisoners discharged from the gaol, and the Charity Commissioners have, since April 1863, paid over to the chaplain of the prison the dividends on a sum of 156*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* reduced three per cents., known as the "Elizabeth Dean Charity," for the same purpose, wherefrom he has assisted 53 prisoners on their discharge during the past year.

By order of the last Easter Sessions the Governor gives a list of all prisoners of the Roman Catholic religion who are in the gaol from time to time to the Roman Catholic priest of Reading, and allows him to visit such prisoners as shall declare to him in the Governor's presence that they do

not refuse his ministrations. The same liberty would be granted to Protestant Dissenters if they should make the request.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, or oftener if required. He describes the state of health of the prisoners as having been generally good, no epidemic having prevailed.

The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory. One prisoner has died during the year; one has been pardoned on medical grounds; and a third has been removed to a lunatic asylum. Some alterations have been made in the discipline of the prison, since the last Report. Stone breaking and oakum picking have been introduced. The hours of work have been extended as stated above to 9 p.m., and the male prisoners receive instruction in their cells during the evening instead of in the middle of the day as heretofore, so as not to interfere with the hours of labour. The punishments for breaches of prison discipline have been 106 inflicted on male prisoners, and 18 on females, including 111 stoppages of single meals.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	42	7
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	2
„ Vagrant Act	5	—
„ Game Laws	4	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	9	1
Debtor from the superior courts	1	—
	83	13
Total	96	
Total on the same day last year	105	14
Total	119	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crankmill pumping water, and picking cocoa-nut fibre	- -	10
Mat making	- - - -	5
Weaving matting	- - - -	2
Females.—Stone breaking, grinding corn, pumping water, picking oakum, cleaning, &c. &c. Washing, and needlework	- - -	66

There are six hand-mills for grinding corn, and ten divisions at the crank for pumping.

The custom which formerly prevailed in this prison of denying all work to prisoners in the early part of their imprisonment has been discontinued, all convicted prisoners being required to perform labour from the beginning.

Since the introduction of stone-breaking more room has become necessary within the walls of the prison, and the visiting magistrates have attained this object by removing some of the separate exercise yards. This change was made with my concurrence, as I consider that, independently of the primary object, much advantage would result, in a sanitary point of view, from the discontinuance of the solitary mode of exercise previously carried out.

ABINGDON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	211	28	239
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - - -	36	6	42
Average daily number - -	15	4	19
Re-committals in the year - -	57	6	63

Total expenditure for the prison -	£684	14*s.*	5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profits on prisoners' labour - - -	£35	13*s.*	8¼*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Sleeping cells - - -	32	8	40
Day rooms - - -	6	3	9
Reception cells - - -	5	4	9
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1	3

When there are any debtors in custody they occupy criminals' cells.

One only of the cells is lighted at night. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The prisoners rise at 6 in the summer and 7 in the winter, and go to bed at 6 in the former season and 5 in the latter, thus spending 12 or 14 hours in bed.

Labour and Employment.

The labour in this prison is almost nominal, the male prisoners being sometimes employed in pumping water, grinding pepper, pounding alum or picking oakum, whenever there is anything of the kind to be done. The females wash, mend clothes, and pick oakum. The pumping is performed by prisoners singly at a crank wheel. The prisoners are said to be employed at labour during eight hours daily, but I have seldom found them doing anything but cleaning the prison. The net amount received in the year for the products of prisoners' labour has been 4*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

The prisoners exercise in the airing yards for one hour on week days, and two hours on Sundays.

The weekly amount of food given to the several classes of prisoners is the same as that described in the Report on Reading gaol. The necessaries are supplied by contract, and the weekly cost of food per head has been 1*s.* 9½*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs two services with one sermon on Sundays. The schoolmaster and mistress instruct the prisoners one hour each day when practicable. There is no fund similar to that at Reading by which prisoners may be assisted on their discharge.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines all prisoners admitted and discharged. He describes the health of the prisoners as excellent.

The punishments have been 70 of male prisoners, and 22 of females, all but one being stoppages of a single meal.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	—	1
Convicted summarily :		
Under the Criminal Justices Act	1	—
„ the Vagrant Act	3	1
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	3	1
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	4	—
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	15	3
Total	18	
Total on the same day last year	10	5
Total	15	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in cleaning the prison, and in picking a little fibre, but the labour performed is almost entirely nominal.

It is to be hoped that this prison, which is so universally admitted to be unnecessary and unfit for carrying out any system deserving of the name of discipline, will ere long be abandoned, and that all the prisoners of the county will thus be subjected to the salutary influence of the other county prison.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	219	23	242
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	45	5	50
Average daily number	35	4	39
Re-committals in the year	24	2	26

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,077	0*s.*	7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£27	12*s.*	3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56	40	—	40
Cells not certified - - -	17	4	21
Day rooms - - -	1	2	3
Punishment cells - - -	2	1	3
Reception cells - - -	3	1	4
Yards for exercise - - -	5	2	7
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	3	1	4
Day rooms - - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—	1
No. of cells lighted at night -	40	—	40

The prisoners rise in the summer at 5.45 a.m., and retire to rest at 8 p.m. In the winter they rise at 6.30 a.m., and retire to rest at 8 p.m. There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed in stone breaking and at a crank pump ; the others are engaged in mat-making, tailoring, shoe-making, and prison cleaning. The females are generally employed in the laundry at washing, and making and repairing the prison clothes, knitting stockings, &c. The working hours average eight per diem. Prisoners sentenced to separate confinement are allowed two hours per day for exercise, but those employed at hard labour are only exercised for two hours on Sundays.

The amount of money actually received in the year for the product of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, was 15*l*.

Diet of Prisoners.

The following is the Weekly Amount of Food given to the different Classes of Prisoners.

	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
1st Class - - - - - - -	168	—	—	14
2nd Class - - - - - - -	168	16	56	14
3rd Class - - - - - - -	168	16	112	14

All the necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head amounts to 3*s*. Four male prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, amounting in the aggregate to 433 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services and one sermon on Sundays, and prayers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in each week and there being no schoolmaster or mistress, he instructs such of the prisoners as are willing during the week. There is a good supply of religious and secular books of instruction, but no society for relieving or helping discharged prisoners. Roman Catholics may see their own priest, and the like provision is made for Protestant Dissenters.

Health.

The surgeon reports that he visits the prisoners twice a week, and oftener if necessary. The general condition as to health has been very good, and there has been no epidemic during the year. The general dietary he considers sufficient, as also the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory. One prisoner has died, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

The punishments inflicted on refractory prisoners amount to 86 upon males and 8 upon females.

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection :

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	6	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	13	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	2
For assault	2	—
Others summarily convicted	3	—
	29	6
Total	35	
Total on the same day last year	32	2
Total	34	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crankmill	-	12
Picking cocoa-nut fibre	-	2
Mat-making	-	1
Tailoring	-	1
Stone-breaking	-	6
Cleaning	-	3
Cooking	-	1
Females.—Washing	-	3
Sewing	-	3

So many cases of rick-burning, apparently committed by destitute persons for the purpose of obtaining penal servitude, have occurred within the last two or three years, that it may not be devoid of utility to record the following as typical of the class:—At the time of my visit five prisoners were awaiting their trial at the assizes for this offence; they are described to have been at the time of the commission of the act in a ragged state, almost starved, and covered with lice and itch. All were strangers to Wales. First a rick was burned by four of the men, and two days afterwards a second rick by the fifth, also a tramp, who had heard of the fate of the others. The first rick was fired on the 2nd of August and the last on the 5th. The men were detained in the same lock-up house at Hay till the 9th, when they were brought to gaol. Four of the men voluntarily told the deputy governor that they were so destitute and tired of tramping about the country that they had committed the act to get into prison, and that they had been talking about it for a week before. Only one of the men appeared to the Governor to have been in gaol before.

It may be asked why this particular crime should be selected for the purpose? The probable solution appears to be that of all offences punished with penal servitude arson is the least dangerous to the offender, and implies less ferocity of character than highway robbery or burglary.

It was in contemplation further to divide the present airing yards for the purpose of obtaining more room to exercise the untried prisoners.

There is great want of space for storing the stone brought in to be broken. I was informed that nothing is paid to the prison for breaking it, and that the surveyor of the roads complains of the expense of carting it to and fro.

This is contrary to experience in other prisons, in which from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton is generally paid for breaking it.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	768	85	843
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	162	13	175
Average daily number	125·3	7·7	133
Re-committals in the year	247	20	267

Note.—As this prison receives Government convicts under contract, the first three lines of the above return are to be understood as including them as well as the county prisoners.

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,114 0*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit of prisoners' labour	£27 17*s.* 3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinements under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56	220	17	237
Punishment cells	6	—	6
Reception cells	6	3	9
Yards for exercise	36	6	42
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	17	—	17
Day rooms	4	—	4
Yards for exercise	2	—	2

Fifty-six of the cells for male criminals are provided with three sets of hammock eyes to fit them for that number of prisoners in case of emergency, but as the cells are of uniform size, it is of course undesirable that any of them should be so much crowded. Coals and light are supplied

to all the debtors by the county, and all the ordinary cells of the criminal prisoners are lighted with gas at night. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The prisoners rise at 5 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. in summer, and in winter they rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m.

Labour and Employment.

The labour for male prisoners consists of grinding corn, pumping water, and picking oakum; for females, washing, mending, and oakum picking. The pumping is performed by cranks, eight prisoners working one hour at a time in separate stalls. Those sentenced to six months imprisonment and upwards are employed in mat-making and oakum-picking. The corn is ground by hand mills, which are worked by prisoners in separate cells; all are employed for 10 hours daily. Prisoners under sentence for six months and upwards have two hours exercise daily; those awaiting trial, and others not required for pumping water or grinding corn, have an additional hour's exercise.

The money actually received in the year for the several products of the labour of prisoners, over and above the cost of material, has been 132*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The following is the Weekly Amount of Food given to the different Classes of Prisoners.

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	112	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	168	—	—	1	—	14
3rd Class	140	6	64	2	—	14
4th Class	168	12	32	3	—	14
5th Class*	154	16	112	3	3	11

* Seldom used except as extra diet ordered by the surgeon.

All necessaries for the prison are supplied by contract; the average weekly cost of food per head has been 2*s.* 0½*d.* Eight prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days on which it has been given has been 669.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, the first service being followed by a sermon, the second by a lecture to those prisoners who are to be discharged during the week. He also performs morning service daily, examines and admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge; superintends and examines the school classes, and himself instructs the first class of male prisoners and all the females. The chaplain also makes frequent visits to prisoners in their cells, daily visits the sick and prisoners who may be under punishment for prison offences, and superintends the distribution of books to the prisoners.

The schoolmaster acts as clerk in chapel, and is required to attend at the prison six hours daily, except on Wednesday, when he has a half holiday. His daily duties are to instruct a class immediately after chapel, to write the letters of those prisoners who cannot write their own, to give instruction in writing and arithmetic to prisoners in their cells, and to change and distribute the books under the chaplain's directions. The schoolmistress, who is also the matron, gives instruction to the prisoners in their cells three times a week; there is a sufficient supply of books, both religious and secular. There is no society in existence for helping prisoners after their discharge from gaol. Prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from the Established Church are allowed, at their own request, to receive the visits of a minister of such persuasion.

Health.

The surgeon visits the sick daily, and examines every prisoner on committal and discharge, inspects every prisoner twice a week, and once a month makes his inspection in company with the Governor and matron respectively. There has been no epidemic in the prison but the ordinary average of catarrh and diarrhœa. The surgeon regards the general dietary, the clothing and bedding as sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage as satisfactory.

Two prisoners have died within the year, and two have been removed to lunatic asylums; one also has been pardoned on medical grounds.

General Observations.

No alterations have been made either in the buildings or the discipline. The officers are described by the Governor to be very efficient; an additional officer has been taken on as a Trade Instructor for the convicts; his wages

are paid by the Government. The number of punishments for infraction of prison discipline have been 168 inflicted on males and 14 on females.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	39	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	—
„ „ „ under contract	50	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	3
„ the Vagrant Act	8	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	1
„ the Game Laws	5	—
For assault	4	1
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	3	—
Deserters awaiting a route	2	—
	133	7
Total	140	
Total on the same day last year	106	5
Total	111	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Mat-making, pumping, grinding corn, and picking oakum	5
Mat-making, cleaning, and picking oakum	3
Mat-making and picking oakum	35
Picking oakum	39
Pumping, grinding corn, and picking oakum	18
Grinding corn and picking oakum	4
Cleaning and picking oakum	7
Painting	2
Carpentering	1
Shoemending	1
Tailoring	1
Gardening	1
Assisting the cook	1
„ engineer	1
Females.—Needlework	4
Picking oakum	3

BUCKINGHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	12	3	15
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	2	1	3
Average daily number	2	—	2

Total expenditure for the prison	£68	7*s.*	4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£34	3*s.*	8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	12	1	13
Punishment cells	—	—	1
Yards for exercise	—	—	1

The cells are very spacious but unfurnished and not supplied with light at night. They comprehend the whole prison, there being no infirmaries or other rooms. The prisoners rise in the summer at 6, in the winter at 7, and are locked up for the night between 5 and 9, according to the length of days.

The only employment is oakum picking, at which the prisoners are said to be occupied for ten hours daily, but no fixed amount is exacted.

The weekly amount of food for each prisoner consists of 7½ lbs. of bread, ¾ lb. of meat, 7 ozs. of flour, and 1 lb. of potatoes.

The necessaries are all supplied by contract, and the average cost of food per head is 3*s.* Two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for an aggregate number of 126 days.

The resident staff of the prison consists of the keeper and his wife, who acts as matron.

By a defect in the Statute 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 91, it became necessary in the course of the past year to detain in this very insufficient gaol a prisoner committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of murder: the statute which

requires magistrates to commit murderers to county gaols not being held to apply to commitments under coroners' warrants. The circumstance that the prisoner had previously attempted suicide rendered his detention at this gaol the more objectionable.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 -	248
Greatest number in confinement at any one time -	65
Average daily number - - - -	44
Re-committals in the year - - - -	71

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,284	8*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - - -	£29	3*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.
For criminal prisoners,—	
Cells certified for separate confinement for terms of one month - - - - -	28
Cells not certified - - - -	24
Day rooms - - - - -	6
Punishment cells - - - - -	2
Reception cells - - - - -	3
Yards for exercise - - - -	6
For debtors,—	
Sleeping cells or rooms - - - -	20
Day rooms - - - - -	2
Yards for exercise - - - -	2

All the cells are lighted by gas (at night). There is an infirmary.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire at 8 p.m., both in winter and summer.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are employed in weaving hearth rugs and wool bordered mats, plain and fancy cocoa-nut matting, mat-making of all kinds, oakum teazing (for short sentenced prisoners), ships' fender making, and coir brush making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentery, painting, washing blankets, rugs, and the prisoners' clothing; lime-whitening and such repairs as do not require skilled mechanics.

The money received in the year for the several products of the labour of prisoners, over and above the cost of materials, amounts to 115*l.* 18*s.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The following is the Weekly Amount of Food given to the different Classes of Prisoners.

	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	112	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	168	—	—	1	—	14
3rd Class	132	6	64	2	—	14
4th Class	132	12	32	3	—	14
5th Class	126	16	112	3	—	14

All necessaries for the prison are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head has been 2*s.* Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days on which it has been given has been 121.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, and once daily during the week, after which he visits the prisoners in separate or solitary confinement. He also receives a class for instruction in his own room, and has an interview with newly committed prisoners, making notes of their former history, &c. He likewise admonishes those who are about to be discharged; and visits the sick (if any) who are prevented attending in the chapel. The schoolmaster attends daily during the week from 8.30 to 12 at noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., during which time he instructs the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic,

except on Saturday, when he attends only from 8.30 to 12 at noon. On Sundays he attends the services in the chapel and acts as clerk.

No separate provision is made for the religious instruction of prisoners of different denominations; cases being very rare where prisoners decline participating in the spiritual instruction given by the chaplain. With the exception of a few Roman Catholics, the Dissenters seem to know nothing of the distinctions of creed. The prison is amply supplied with books, both religious and instructive.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon reports that he attends the prison three times a week, and oftener, if necessary, in cases of illness. During the past year the prisoners' health have been generally good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is sufficient for keeping the prisoners in good health. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; the drainage and ventilation satisfactory; but the warming is not good.

No alteration in the building or discipline of the prison has taken place since the last report. The officers, on the whole, are efficient. Twelve prisoners have been confined in solitary cells, and 58 placed on short allowance during the year, making 70 in all.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.
For re-examination	1
Committed for trial at assizes	14
Convicted at assizes	3
„ at sessions	9
Convicted summarily:—	
Under the Criminal Justice Act	10
„ the Vagrant Act	4
„ the Game Laws	7
Others summarily convicted	6
Debtors, from the Superior Courts	2
Total	56
Total on the same day last year	37

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Weaving cocoa matting	3	
„ bordered mats	1	
Carpentering	1	
Tailoring	1	At his own request, he being for trial.
Carpentering 1, bricklaying 1	2	
Cleaning	3	
Washing	1	
Pumping water	1	
Assisting the cook	1	
Mat-making	28	Two of whom are for trial.
Picking cotton from coir yarn	8	All for trial.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	194	74	268
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	43	9	52
Average daily number	34	7	41
Re-committals in the year	38	11	49

Total expenditure for the prison	£959	12*s.*	1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£21	17*s.*	3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	25	11	36
Cells not certified	12	2	14
Day rooms *	2	3	5
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	3	2	5
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	6	—	6
Day rooms	1	1	2

* The day rooms for both sexes are really workrooms, where the prisoners are employed under the constant supervision of the officers.

All the cells are lighted (by gas) at night; and there are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The prisoners rise at 6 o'clock in the summer and retire to rest at 9 o'clock. In the winter they get up at 7 o'clock and go to rest at 8.15.

Labour and Employment.

The *male* prisoners are employed in pumping water, sawing, splitting, and chopping firewood, which is afterwards made up into bundles and sold to the tradespeople and shopkeepers; mat-making, hair and wool combing, tailoring, shoe-making, and all the repairs, &c., which can possibly be done by prisoners. The *female* prisoners employed in washing, mending and making shirts, stockings, and all their own clothing. The linen of all the *County* male prisoners is washed and mended here, so that the women are kept constantly employed. The time for work is 10 hours daily for both males and females, and they have one hour daily for exercise.

The money received in the year for the several products of the prisoners' labour, over and above the cost of the materials, amounted to 63*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The following is the Weekly Amount of Food given to the different Classes of Prisoners.

	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
Males:	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	7	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	10½	—	—	1	14
3rd Class	8¼	4	4	2	14
4th Class	8½	12	2	3	14
5th Class	7 14 oz.	16	7	3	14
Debtors	10½	12	2	3	14
Females:					
1st Class	7	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	7 14 oz.	—	—	1	14
3rd Class	7	4	4	2	14
4th Class	7	12	2	3	14
5th Class	7	12	3½	3	14
Debtors	7	12	2	3	14

All the prison necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head amounts to 2*s.* 2¾*d.* Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days on which it has been given is 63.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain states in his report that he reads morning prayer every week day, and on Sundays a full service with

a sermon in the morning, and the afternoon service. He visits all the prisoners separately three times a week. On Tuesdays and Saturdays he delivers lectures on religious and secular subjects to all the prisoners both male and female. There is no schoolmaster nor mistress, but the turnkeys and matrons impart instruction when required. Dissenters from the Established Church are visited by their respective ministers, and, if not objected to, they may attend the instructions of the chaplain to the prison. There is an ample supply of books for the prisoners' use, both religious and moral. There is no society for the relief of discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon attends three times a week as a matter of course, and oftener when necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been very good; and there has been no epidemic of any kind. The diet is exceedingly good and sufficient in all cases. The clothing and bedding quite sufficient; and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

No alteration in the discipline of the prison has taken place since the last report; and the three male officers and two female officers have performed their respective duties most satisfactorily.

The number of punishments for the infraction of prison discipline have been 14 for male prisoners and 6 for females.

One prisoner, a female, has been pardoned on medical grounds.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions	13	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
Others summarily convicted	4	1
Debtors from the superior courts	—	1
„ from the county courts	1	—
	27	7
Total	34	
Total on the same day last year	29	7

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

The males.—In cutting and binding fire-wood, pumping water, carding and picking hair, tailoring, and in the kitchen.

The females.—In washing and mending clothes, both for this prison and for the county gaol.

ELY.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	130	14	144
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	27	5	32
Average daily number - -	—	—	17
Re-committals in the year -	26	4	30

Total expenditure for the prison -	£590	9*s.*	10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£33	18*s.*	6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56 - - -	35	6	41
Cells not certified - -	2	—	2
Punishment cells - -	4	1	5
Reception cells - - -	3	—	3
Yards for exercise - -	4	2	6
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cell or rooms - -	5	2	7
Day rooms - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1	3

All the cells are lighted by gas (save one), and there are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The prisoners, both in winter and summer, rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 9 p.m.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in mat-making, preparing the fibre for mat-making, tailoring, shoe-making, limewashing, cleaning the prison, assisting in cooking, painting, repairing, &c. The females are employed in washing, making and mending the clothing, knitting stockings, and

cleaning the wards. The hours of labour are 9½ per diem. The prisoners have exercise morning and afternoon three-quarters of an hour each time, and are then employed in pumping water for the use of the prison.

The money received in the year for the products of prisoners' labour, over and above the cost of the materials, amounts to 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which is paid over to the Treasurer of the Isle of Ely.

Diet of the Prisoners.

The following is the weekly amount of food given to the different classes of prisoners :

	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Soup.	Gruel.
Males:	lbs. oz.	oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	7 0	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	10 8	—	—	—	1	14
3rd Class	8 4	6	2	2 8	2	14
4th Class	8 4	12	2	—	3	14
5th Class	7 14	16	4	3 12	3	14
Females:						
1st Class	7 0	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	7 14	—	—	—	1	14
3rd Class	5 12	6	2	1 8	2	14
4th Class	5 10	12	2	—	3	14
5th Class	5 4	12	2	1 8	3	14

Thirteen male prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days on which it has been given is 816.

The average weekly cost of food has been 1*s.* 10*d.* per head.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reports that he reads prayers daily during the week, and gives full service and a sermon on Sundays and the principal festivals. The prisoners are visited in their cells, and on their admission and discharge. He receives them in his private room. Prisoners who dissent from the Established Church are allowed to see their own ministers, and to have books suited to their particular creeds. There is a library for the use of the prisoners on religious and other subjects, and the schoolmaster give 1½ hours tuition daily. The magistrates assist prisoners on their discharge when needful.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison every second or third day, and oftener if necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, and there has been no epidemic.

The diet is generally sufficient, with an occasional increase in particular instances. The clothing and bedding are very good, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage quite satisfactory.

There are two male warders, both of them good and efficient officers, besides the Governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.

The number of punishments for the infraction of the prison discipline were 2 upon males and 11 upon females, two of the latter being very refractory and repeatedly punished.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes - -	2	—
„ „ sessions - -	3	1
Convicted at assizes - - -	1	—
„ sessions - - -	5	2
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	3	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	3	—
Others summarily convicted - -	1	—
Debtor, from the county court - -	1	—
	20	3
Total - - -	23	
Total on the same day last year -	15	3

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

The short sentenced male prisoners were employed in picking and braiding the fibre for making mats; the longer sentenced in mat-making and in mending and making clothing. The women were sweeping and cleaning, and mending clothing. They wash once a week. The men take it in turns to pump water for the prison.

There would be abundance of room in this prison to receive the prisoners from Lynn, if the prison of that borough should be abolished. There would also be plenty of work for them in separation, as the orders for mats are much greater than can be executed by the present average of prisoners.

WISBEACH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commmitted in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	193	36	229
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	36	3	39
Average daily number	24	2	26
Re-committals in the year	39	7	46

Total expenditure for the prison	£760 19*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£27 14*s.* 10*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	37	8	45
Cells not certified (not used)	2	—	2
Day rooms (not used)	—	1	1
Punishment cells	3	—	3
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	6	4	10
Number of cells lighted by gas at night	31	8	39

The prisoners rise at 5 a.m. and retire to rest at 9 p.m. in summer, and in the winter at 6 and 8. There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in sack and mat making, ships' fender-making, and oakum picking; they also make the clothing and shoes for prison use, and repair the same. The female prisoners are employed at oakum picking, washing, shirt-making, repairing the clothes of their own sex, &c. The hours for work occupy about 9½ hours daily, and for exercise 1½ hours, except for those sentenced to one month only, who have one hour for exercise.

The amount of money actually received in the year for the products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, has been 39*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Diet of the Prisoners.

The same as at Ely.

Nine prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days on which it has been given amount to 154.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, and the cost per head per week averages 1*s.* 11*d.* each prisoner.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reports that he reads prayers daily and performs Divine Service and a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. He also visits the prisoners separately, and gives a lecture monthly. Instruction in reading and writing is afforded by the Governor to the prisoners in the evening after the day's labour is over. The library is well selected and sufficient. Dissenters and Roman Catholics see their own ministers. There is no society for the relief of discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon states that he attends the prison regularly twice a week, when he sees all the prisoners, and he visits those who require it when necessary; he also has a monthly inspection of the prisoners. The general health during the year has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is not more than sufficient for maintaining health and strength of those engaged in hard labour. He considers the clothing and bedding sufficient, and the warming and drainage satisfactory.

The only alteration has been in the ventilation of the cells by means of movable plates, which was done in compliance with my recommendation.

The establishment of officers consists of two male and one female warder. There has been no alteration in the prison discipline.

The number of punishments for refractory conduct has been 132, viz., 116 males and 16 females. One prisoner has died, and one has been conveyed to a lunatic asylum during the past year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	3	—
Committed for trial at sessions - -	1	—
Convicted at assizes - - -	2	—
„ sessions - - -	6	—

Convicted summarily :—	Males.	Females.
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	9	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	1	—
„ the Game Laws - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	12	3
	35	3
Total - - -	38	
Total on the same day last year -	22	2

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males.—In sack-making and oakum picking. The mat-making and ships' fender-making had been stopped for two or three days by the want of material, which, however, arrived on the day of my visit.

Females.—In washing and laundry work.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.--GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	130	5	135
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	33	—	33
Average daily number - -	25	—	25
Re-committals in the year -	3	3	6

Total expenditure for the prison -	£801 3*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£31 17*s.* 7*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified - -	14	4	18
Day rooms - - -	4	—	4
Punishment cells - -	1	—	1
Reception cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	4	1	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	—	4
Yards for exercise - -	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night; and there is no infirmary. The prisoners rise at 6 and retire to rest at 7 in the summer, and rise at 7 and retire to rest at 5 during the winter.

Labour and Employment.

The able-bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labour are placed on the treadmill. The others pick oakum and break stones. The hours of labour are 8 per diem, and the time allowed for exercise in the yards two hours daily. The amount of money actually received for the products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 4*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* for the year.

Diet of Prisoners.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 3*s.* 3*d.* 13 prisoners have received extra diet for 256 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and preaches a sermon both in Welsh and English; visits all the prisoners twice a week, and oftener when necessary. There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress employed. There is a sufficient number of religious books, but not of works of general information. No provision is made for the religious instruction of Dissenters and Romanists, no prisoner having ever applied for any. There is no society for helping prisoners when discharged from confinement.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener when required. The general health of the prisoners is good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary he thinks is sufficient, but not more than sufficient. The clothes and bedding also sufficient, and the drainage and ventilation satisfactory.

No alteration whatever has taken place, with the exception that an extra turnkey has been appointed to superintend the hard labour; there are, therefore, now two turnkeys.

The number of punishments inflicted on refractory prisoners amounted to 53, all males.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	9	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	—
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—
Others summarily convicted	1	—
Debtor from the county court	1	—
	18	1
Total	19	
Total on the same day last year	22	—
Total	22	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill	5
Picking oakum	6
Breaking stones	2
Cleaners	2
Female.—Washing and mending.	

It is the practice here for all the prisoners to take their meals in association in a day-room instead of being put into their cells separately for the purpose. At the time of my visit 10 men and a boy of 15 were eating their supper together in this room without any supervision, which it would of course be hardly possible to maintain from the smallness of the number of officers employed.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	208	31	239
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	36	7	43
Average daily number	27	4	31
Re-committals in the year	60	20	80

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,014	18*s.*	5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£32	14*s.*	9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified - -	30	6	36
Day rooms - - -	4	2	6
Punishment cells - -	3	2	5
Reception cells - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	4	2	6
None of the cells are lighted at night.			
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	8	2	10
There are no day rooms.			
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

In summer the prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m. In winter they rise at day-light and go to rest as soon as it is dark.

There is an infirmary for male prisoners, but none for females. A large cell is used for the latter purpose when required.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and picking oakum, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentery, mason's work, whitewashing, and occasionally washing. The females are employed at oakum picking, washing, &c. The prisoners work about 9 hours in the summer daily; and the time lessens gradually in the winter to 7 hours. On Sundays half an hour's exercise morning and afternoon is allowed.

The amount of money actually received for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials is 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Diet of the Prisoners—weekly.

—	Bread.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
Male Prisoners:	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - -	10½	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - - -	10½	—	2	—	14
3rd Class - - -	10½	—	2	2	17
4th Class - - -	10½	—	2	4	17
5th Class - -	12¼	6	2	4	17
Females:					
1st Class - - -	7.14	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - - -	7.14	—	2	—	14
3rd Class - - -	7.14	—	2	2	17
4th Class - - -	7.14	—	2	4	17
5th Class - - -	7.14	4	2	4	17

All prisoners employed in washing receive on those days extra diet, viz., 6 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese. Seven prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, the aggregate number of days being 170.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, with a few exceptions.

The number of officers are as follows; a Governor, matron, chaplain (who acts as schoolmaster also), a surgeon, and three warders, all of whom are efficient.

Since this report was made the following alteration has taken place at my recommendation. The prisoners now eat their meals in their respective cells instead of the day-rooms, as they formerly used to do.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain states that he performs Divine Service every morning, and on Sunday gives two services and one sermon. He likewise visits the sick and those in solitary confinement as often as is requisite. He likewise visits every prisoner on his or her entry and discharge, and endeavours to induce them to lead a virtuous life, both by persuasion and admonition. As schoolmaster he assembles the prisoners five days in every week for secular instruction, and thus is enabled to give them both moral and religious culture.

There is a tolerable supply of books in the prison library at present.

Dissenters are allowed to see ministers of their own persuasion if they please, but seldom care to do so; Romanists, however, occasionally avail themselves of the privilege.

No society exists for assisting prisoners on their discharge.

Health.

The surgeon states that he visits the prison generally every day, and oftener if necessary, and makes a regular examination of the prisoners once a week. The prisoners on the whole enjoy good health, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary has proved sufficient in all cases; and the clothing and bedding, warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The number of punishments inflicted on refractory prisoners during the year amounts to 47, of which number nine were females.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Under sentences of courts martial	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	6	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	9	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	—	2
„ the Vagrant Act	1	1
For assault	2	—
„ want of sureties	—	1
Others summarily convicted	5	—
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	28	5
Total	33	
Total on the same day last year	28	4
Total	32	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill	13
Tarring	2
Cooking	1
Cleaning	3
Under punishment	1
Females.—Oakum picking	2
Sewing	1
Cleaning	1

The day of my last inspection having been one of the regular days of meeting of the Visiting Justices, I met a considerable number of them; Sir James Hamilton in the chair. I suggested to them that Thomas Franklin, a prisoner who had complained to me of having been kept daily to work in a cell by himself as a tailor, should not longer be so detained, as the cell was not certified. The prisoner having expressed a wish to be put upon the treadmill instead, the magistrates ordered that it should be done.

I also suggested that the prisoners should never be allowed to use the day-rooms in the week days, but always put into their cells for their meals, and on coming off the wheel, so as to prevent communication as much as possible.

As the cells are not, nor can be certified, it will not be lawful to keep prisoners in them all day on Sundays. With reference to untried prisoners, I suggested that they be exercised one by one several times a day, and in the intervals kept in their cells. When three prisoners sleep in the same cell they might be exercised together.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	280	80	360
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	36	17	53
Average daily number	28	8	36
Re-committals in the year	78	18	96

Total expenditure for the prison	£896 11*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£20 3*s.* 11*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified	12	3	15
Day rooms	3	1	4
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	3	1	4
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—	1
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night, and there is no infirmary in the prison. The hours of rising and retiring to bed, both in summer and winter, are 5.50 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are employed in the manufacture of all sorts of mats and hearth-rugs, cocoa-nut matting, and picking oakum. The females are engaged in washing and cleaning, picking oakum, &c. They labour 10 hours daily, and have two hours daily for exercise and cleaning.

The amount of money actually received for the products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, is 109*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary in use was certified in 1862.

Nearly all the necessaries are supplied by contract. Twenty-seven prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, the aggregate number of days being 439. The average weekly cost of the prisoners' food amounts to 2*s.* 2¼*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives one full service and sermon on Sundays and reads prayers three times during the week, at the same time visiting the sick and those in solitary confinement, and any other prisoner who may wish to have an interview with him. Scholastic instruction is given for one hour daily. There is a fair supply of books which has been lately increased. There is no *especial* provision for the religous instruction of Dissenters, but Roman Catholic prisoners are occasionally visited by priests of that faith.

There is no society for assisting discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon states that he visits the prisoners generally every day, and examines them particularly once a week. Their health has been generally good, and there has been no epidemic disease. He considers the dietary sufficient, and likewise the clothing and bedding. The drainage is good, but ventilation is entirely wanting.

No alteration whatever has taken place during the year.

There are only two warders employed. 449 male and 82 female prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct, making altogether 531.

There has been only one death during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	10	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	6	8
„ the Vagrant Act - -	2	—
For assault - - - - - -	3	—
	24	12
Total - -	36	
Total on the same day last year - -	26	3
Total - -	29	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :

Males.—Picking oakum - - - -	17
Mat-making - - - -	1

No change has been made in the building, but it is in contemplation to build a new prison on the separate system upon the site of the present prison, and plans have been certified with that view. A communication will be made with the county hall, so that prisoners may be taken into the dock without being conveyed through the street.

There were no debtors in confinement, their numbers having been much reduced of late by the operation of the new bankruptcy law.

At my late visit I found a prisoner very heavily ironed as a punishment for having effected his escape about five weeks before. He could not have succeeded in his attempt had he not been placed in an insecure cell in a yard, the lock of which was unserviceable, opening into a passage which commanded an open window, in which a large ball of sinnet had been left. This carelessness was the more inexcusable, as the prisoner was only put into the cell as a punishment for a previous attempt to escape. The irons having been continued upon the prisoner for so long a time without the definite order from the Visiting Justices, which the law requires, I thought it necessary to report the case specially to the Secretary of State.

CORNWALL.

BODMIN.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	565	216	781
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - - -	121	40	161
Average daily number - -	85	28	113
Re-committals in the year -	160	66	226

Total expenditure for the prison -	£3,288 8*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£28 13*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	141	59	200
Punishment cells - - -	6	2	8
Reception cells - - -	7	5	12
Yards for exercise - - - -	1	1	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	20	5	25
Day rooms - - -	2	2	4
Yards for exercise - - -	2	2	4

During the long winter evenings the cells for criminal prisoners are lighted. The hours for rising and retiring to rest are 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. all the year round.

There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed at the hand corn-mills, oakum picking, stone-breaking, gardening, carpentering, mason's and smith's work, stone-cutting, shoemaking, tailoring, cleaning the prison, &c. The hand corn-mills are worked by prisoners in separate cells. There is a single hard-labour machine in the prison, which is only worked by men out of whom no other work can be got ; it is very seldom used, but when it is, 10,000 revolutions are required in the day.

The females are occupied with the wringing machine, washing and ironing, mangling, and oakum-picking, knitting, and needlework.

The hours for labour are 10 in summer and 8 in winter, and one hour daily for exercise, weather permitting. The amount of money actually received for the products of prisoners' labour at oakum picking, after deducting the cost of the material, is 16*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

DIET OF PRISONERS.

WITHOUT HARD LABOUR.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solid Food - - oz.	112	112	168	140	204	176	236	204	—	—
Liquid Food - - pts.	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	16	—	—

WITH HARD LABOUR.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solid Food - - oz.	112	112	168	164	204	212*	278	246	282	236
Liquid Food - - pts.	14	14	15¾	15¾	16	16	17	16	17	17

* Women in Laundry.

All necessaries are supplied by contract. Six prisoners have been ordered extra diet by the surgeon, and the aggregate number of days this has been supplied amount to 67. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2½*d.*, but this does not include diet for the sick.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The chaplain gives two full services on Sundays, and administers the Sacrament once a month; reads prayers daily, and passes the mornings in visiting and instructing the male prisoners. In the afternoons he visits the female prisoners, and admonishes every prisoner both on admission and prior to discharge. On Saturdays he devotes his time to the debtors, and during the week frequently visits the school. The schoolmaster takes care of the library, and distributes the books, instructs the prisoners from 10 to 12, and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. daily; he also acts as chapel clerk. The schoolmistress teaches from 2 to 4 p.m. daily. There is a good supply of books both of a religious and instruc-

tive character. Roman Catholic prisoners and also Dissenters may see their own ministers if they desire it, but the prisoners are not informed of this as they ought to be on their admission into gaol. There is no society for helping those who are discharged from prison.

Health.

The surgeon reports that he visits the prison daily; the general health of the prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison during the year. The food is quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also. The warming, drainage, and ventilation are satisfactory.

Twenty new cells for oakum picking have been erected, which answer remarkably well, the work being rendered not only more cleanly but more irksome to the prisoners. The prisoners now retire to their hammocks at 8·30 p.m. instead of 6 o'clock, as heretofore.

174 males and 31 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year, and there has been one prisoner pardoned on medical grounds, and one death during the same period.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	4	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	28	13
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	6	4
„ the Vagrant Act	7	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	—
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	8	—
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	7	5
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
„ from the county courts	2	1
	70	29
Total	99	
Total on the same day last year	102	26
Total	128	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Hand corn-mill	-	9
Carpentering	-	1
Stonebreaking	-	7
Shoemaking	-	1
Assisting cook and baker	-	1
Cleaning and exercising	-	14
Painting	-	2
Oakum picking	-	8
School	-	18
* Not employed	-	6

* These prisoners were received during the afternoon and had not been examined by the surgeon.

Females.*—Cleaning and exercising	-	16
Oakum picking	-	4
School	-	4
Needlework	-	1
Laundry	-	3
Mangling	-	2

* Five of this number committed to imprisonment only.

The whole number of brushes used in the prison has been made by prisoners.

A useful code of rules has been printed for the guidance of subordinate officers; those relating to the duties of each are inserted in small books which they are required to carry with them on all occasions.

It was in contemplation, at the time of my last visit, to manufacture gas for lighting the prison upon the premises.

FALMOUTH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	69	16	85
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	12	2	14
Average daily number	7	—	7
Re-committals in the year	—	5	5

Total expenditure for the prison	£183 1*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on the prisoners' labour	£26 2*s.* 11¼*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified	3	2	5
Day rooms	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	2	2	4

Debtors are not received in this prison. There is no infirmary for the sick. The hours for rising and retiring in summer are 6 and 8; in winter, 8 and 5 o'clock.

Labour and Employment.

There is no labour performed in the prison, but the prisoners are allowed four hours for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

Criminals for short terms are allowed weekly, bread, 10½ lbs., gruel, 21 pints; those for longer terms have three pints of soup and four pounds of potatoes in addition. All necessaries are supplied by contract, and no prisoner has received extra diet during the year. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 11½*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There is no chaplain and no schoolmaster. The town missionary attends the prison three times a week and gives religious instruction; likewise several members of the Society of Friends. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and tracts. There is no society for relieving discharged prisoners.

Health.

A surgeon attends when he is required. The health of the prisoners is generally good, and there has been no epidemic during the year; the dietary is quite sufficient, as are also the clothing and bedding.

The only prisoner in custody at the time of my last inspection was a sailor under charge of robbery on the high seas.

HELSTONE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	4	7	11
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	2	2	4

Total expenditure for the prison -	- £45 6*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner	- £15 12*s.* 0*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified - - -	3	3	6
Day rooms - - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

No labour is required from prisoners whatever may be the nature or length of their sentences.

The food is administered according to the dietary of 1850. The necessaries are purchased at the market price and the cost of food per head has been 6*s*. per week.

There is no religious or scholastic instruction of any kind given to the prisoners. The surgeon states that the health of the prisoners confined in the gaol is so good that his services are seldom required.

The only prisoner in custody at the time of my last visit had been five months in the prison on a charge of stealing money. She had been brought up for trial at the end of the third month of her confinement, on which occasion the jury were locked up for 10 hours, when, as they could not agree upon their verdict, they were discharged by the Recorder, so that she could not be tried until the next session. One other woman was with her for about three months, with which exception she had been entirely alone. I mention this case in detail to show how fruitless is the law which prohibits separate confinement in cells uncertified by an Inspector of Prisons, since it can be and is continually defeated in prisons of the description of that under consideration. In truth, this prison and several others attached to small borough jurisdictions should only be kept as lock-up houses for prisoners before they are committed for trial or summarily convicted. Had it not been for the very unusual accident of a second prisoner being in custody, this poor woman would have been kept in solitary confinement for the whole of the six months before her trial. The following extract from my Report presented to Parliament in 1854, will show that this case is not a solitary one, but that similar instances must be of frequent occurrence :—

"One male prisoner was in confinement at the time of "my last inspection, who had been there for nearly twenty "weeks, for the greater portion of which he had been in "entire solitude. This man was supplied with food in the "manner above described, but was never visited by any "person except by those who brought in his meals ; a Bible "and some religious tracts were on his table, but he con-"fessed to me that he did not read them, but passed as much

" of his time as possible in sleep to get through the day. As " this individual was only nineteen years of age and was " possessed of considerable intelligence, it is lamentable to " think of the opportunity neglected of improving his " character during his imprisonment. This case appears to " me to illustrate, very forcibly, the evil results of main- " taining ill-appointed gaols, which seem to answer no " other purpose than that of furnishing an excuse for the " maintenance of separate Quarter Sessions in towns in " which the public advantage would be much more con- " sulted by their abolition. That this is not an unusual " occurrence the records of all the borough prisons of this " county and several of those of Devonshire abundantly " prove. A case occurred in Helstone gaol about a year " before, in which a woman sentenced to eight months " imprisonment passed more than seven months of the " time in entire solitude."

PENZANCE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	28	16	44
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	4	3	7
Average daily number - -	—	—	3
Re-committals in the year -	—	—	3

Total expenditure for the prison -	£113 3*s.* 5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - - -	£36 10*s.* 1*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified - - -	3	3	6
Punishment cells - - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	1	2

No debtors are received, and none of the cells are lighted. There is no infirmary. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer, and as soon as it is light in the winter. They retire to rest at 8 p.m. in summer, and when it is dark in the winter.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work on the treadmill, and the females are employed in washing, &c., sewing, and knitting

for the establishment. The treadmill is entirely unproductive. The hours for labour are nine in summer, and six and a half in the winter.

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary was certified in September 1863.

The bread and meat are the only necessaries supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of each prisoner is 2*s.* 1*d.*

Two prisoners have been ordered extra diet by the surgeon for 28 days in all.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain visits the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary; performs Divine Service on Sundays, and gives a lecture. He also sees individual prisoners as he thinks fit. There being no books of general information, the chaplain lends them such books as he thinks are necessary and suitable. No provision is made for those who dissent from the Established Church, but should a prisoner desire any particular instruction he can have it. There is no assistance for discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon visits the gaol three times a week. The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and there has been no epidemic during the year. He considers the dietary amply sufficient, and likewise the clothing and bedding. The surgeon does not enter the medicines given to prisoners as required by law. The prisoners for hard labour are in future to be employed at oakum picking when not otherwise engaged, and all prisoners committed for trial at the assizes will be sent forthwith to the county gaol, as well as all convicted prisoners sentenced to three months imprisonment and upwards.

The only resident officers are the gaoler and his wife, who acts as matron.

Three men and two women were in custody at the time of my visit all under sentences of hard labour. The men were all excused from labour by the surgeon, and were walking about the yard, without any occupation, being allowed to take exercise together without restraint or supervision. The women were both occupied in washing the clothes of the Governor and matron.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

RUTHIN.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	259	42	301
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	62	10	72
Average daily number - -	40	5	45
Re-committals in the year -	93	12	105

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,279	0*s.*	9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£26	18*s.*	8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified - -	21	6	27
Day rooms - - -	4	3	7
Punishment cells - -	2	1	3
Reception cells - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	4	3	7
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	2	1	3
Day schools - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night. There are separate infirmaries for males and females. The hours for rising in summer are 6 a.m., and in the winter 7 a. m., and they retire to rest at 7 p.m. both in winter and summer.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work separately in their cells four hours daily, and are employed in weaving matting, making mats and brushes, shoemaking, tailoring, stone-breaking, and cleaning the prison. The female prisoners wash and sew for the prison, assist in the cooking, and cleaning the wards, and pick oakum. The prisoners work at the tread-wheel (to supply the gaol with water from a well) one and a half hours daily. The prisoners work for ten hours daily in summer, and nine hours in the winter.

The amount of money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, is 67*l.*

The prisoners have open air exercise two hours daily, which includes the time they are employed in raising the water from the well.

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary table recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted and made use of since July last, except that suet pudding has been substituted for the Indian meal. The necessaries for the prison use are not supplied by contract, the same butcher and baker having supplied the provisions for many years. The average weekly cost of food per head (including extra diet) is 3*s.* 0¾*d.*; without the extra diet 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

Extra diet has been given, by order of the surgeon, to 43 prisoners for 1,744 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs divine service and preaches a sermon on Sundays, and reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; visits the prison daily, and whenever required. The duties of the school are carried on jointly by the Governor and chaplain. There is an ample supply of books. All the prisoners attend the chapel, and no request has at any time been made for the attendance of a minister of any other denomination. There is a gaol fund arising from the labour of the prisoners, which is applied liberally to assist those who are discharged from their imprisonment, and this answers the purpose very well.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and examines every prisoner; and also every time a fresh prisoner is admitted, which occasionally happens four or five times in each week. The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been generally bad, but there has been no epidemic. The surgeon says, as far as he can form an opinion after so short a trial, the new dietary is sufficient for the health of the prisoners, especially for those sentenced to hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The only alteration consists in the Governor teaching (jointly with the chaplain) the prisoners in lieu of a schoolmaster, who formerly attended for that purpose.

The officers of the establishment are efficient. There is, as I have reported before, a great want of separation among the prisoners by means of separate cells. 123 refractory prisoners have been punished during the year, viz., 119 men, and 4 women. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum during the same period.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	9	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - - -	17	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	5	2
„ the Vagrant Act - -	4	2
For assault - - - -	2	—
Debtor from the superior courts - -	1	—
	38	5
Total - - -	43	
Total on the same day last year -	48	12
Total - - -	60	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill -	All sentenced to hard labour, for half the day.
Picking oakum - -	13
Mat making - -	9
Weaving matting - -	2
Shoemaking - -	1
Tailoring - - -	2

The cells are very cold, and not even warmed by hot-water pipes (except one), and yet the men are made to work in them for half the day even in the coldest weather. This seems to me to be an infraction of the law relating to separate confinement. The association of the prisoners leads to a defiant manner, which is very perceptible among the convicted prisoners. The number of these will be much increased as soon as the new gaol at Montgomery is finished, as the tramps will be driven in this direction.

A small stove ought to be put into the workroom where the two looms stand, and the shoemaker works. The latter told me that he was so cold that he could not feel his tools.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	*1,176	258	1,434
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	216	43	259
Average daily number - -	—	—	202
Re-committals in the year -	317	86	403

* These numbers include 165 males and 51 females from the city of Exeter.

Total expenditure for the prison -	£4,540 13*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£22 4*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56	247	60	307
Punishment cells - -	6	3	9
Reception cells - - -	7	6	13
Yards for exercise - -	20	8	28
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells - - -	44	2	46
Day rooms - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

None of the cells were lighted at the time of my last visit, but all those occupied will shortly be lighted by gas until 9 o'clock.

The prisoners rise at 6.30 a.m. both in summer and winter, and retire during the summer months at 9 p.m. At present they retire at dark to their cells, but as soon as the gas is

introduced they will not go to bed until 9 o'clock during the winter. There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in pumping water, breaking stone, picking oakum, making and mending the clothes and shoes, whitewashing, painting, and cleaning the prison, &c. The females are engaged in sewing, washing, and repairing the clothing, cleaning the prison, oakum picking, &c. A crank pump for raising water is worked by 12 male prisoners at a time, and all the prisoners labour eight hours daily all the year round.

The amount received from prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, is 50*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

One hour's exercise in the yards is allowed to each prisoner daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

Males.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs.	oz.	pts.
1st Class - - -	118	—	—	—	—	13
2nd Class - - -	148	—	—	—	—	13
3rd Class - - -	90	8	2	3	1½	13
4th Class - - -	118	12	3	3	2	13
5th Class - - -	148	16	3	4½	3	13

The prison necessaries are all supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 8*d.*

Sixteen prisoners have been ordered extra diet by the surgeon for (in the aggregate) 574 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service, and preaches two sermons every Sunday, and reads prayers once every week day. He also visits the prisoners in their cells, and superintends the education given by the schoolmaster and mistress. The former instructs the juvenile prisoners, and some of the adults in classes. He likewise writes letters for them, and acts as clerk in the chapel. The schoolmistress teaches the female prisoners, both juvenile and adult, in their separate cells, writes their letters if required, and arranges the needlework, &c.

All prisoners who differ from the Established Church are allowed to be visited by their own ministers if required. There is a sufficient supply of books. Those prisoners who have no money of their own when discharged, are allowed a small sum by the county to enable them to reach their respective homes.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily. Visits the sick as often as is necessary, and examines every prisoner on admission, and inspects each prisoner separately twice a week. The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, and no epidemic has prevailed. He considers the dietary sufficient in every instance with two or three exceptions. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, &c., satisfactory.

176 males and 30 females have been punished during the year for refractory conduct.

Five prisoners have died, one has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	15	6
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	53	16
„ sentenced to penal servitude	3	1
Naval prisoners	6	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	11	7
„ the Vagrant Act	12	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
For assault	9	1
„ want of sureties	3	—
Others summarily convicted	22	6
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
„ from the county courts	9	1
	145	38
Total	183	
Total on the same day last year	184	38
Total	222	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
In the laundry	—	12
Sewing	—	7
Picking oakum	13	8
Scrubbing	—	4
Breaking stone and picking oakum	51	—
Pumping water and picking oakum	48	—
Packing oakum	1	—
Shoe-mending	1	—
Tailoring	2	—
Gardening	1	—
Whitewashing	2	—
In the kitchen	1	—

PLYMOUTH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	335	144	479
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	49	12	61
Average daily number	35	13	48
Re-committals in the year	149	63	212

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,278 3*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£25 14*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	44	23	67
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Reception cells	4	—	4
Yards for exercise	16	8	24

All the cells are lighted when occupied. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 6 p.m. all the year round.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in turning a hard-labour machine, picking oakum, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, whitewashing, and cleansing the prison, gardening, cooking, &c. The females are engaged at oakum-picking, washing, sewing, knitting, cleaning, &c.

There is a hard-labour machine for vagrants and disorderly persons, which they work at for 2 hours daily. The prisoners work 9½ hours per diem, and exercise in the yards one hour daily.

The money actually received in the year for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the costs of materials, amounts to 43*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food given to the Prisoners is as follows, both for Males and Females.

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.	Gruel.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - -	168	—	—	1	7	7
2nd Class - - -	168	—	1½	4	7	7
3rd Class - - -	168	12	3	4	7	7

All necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2*d.*

Six prisoners have had extra diet by order of the surgeon, making the number of days in the aggregate 371.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services every Sunday, and reads prayers daily. Twice a week he instructs the prisoners in class in the chapel, besides giving instruction to each weekly in the separate cells. He sees every prisoner both on admission and discharge, as required by the regulation. The library is sufficient.

The schoolmaster instructs the male prisoners daily in three divisions, giving 1½ hours to each class. The matron instructs the female prisoners for short periods every day. All the prisoners who dissent from the Established Church may see their respective ministers if they wish to do so.

There is no society for helping those who are discharged from the prison.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and states that the general health of the inmates has been good. No epidemic has occurred. He considers the dietary quite sufficient for

all classes of prisoners; likewise the clothing and bedding. He considers the warming, ventilation, and drainage very satisfactory.

The establishment consists of 10, including the principal officers.

Six males and one female have been punished for refractory behaviour during the year. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	3
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	5	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	10	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	9	3
„ the Vagrant Act	—	2
For assault	1	—
Others summarily convicted	8	—
	33	14
Total	47	
Total on the same day last year	43	20
Total	63	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	26	9
Sewing	—	2
Tailoring	1	—
Shoemaking	1	—
Gardening	1	—
Washing	—	1
Cooking	1	—
Cleaning	2	—
Painting and whitewashing	1	—

DEVONPORT.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	377	83	460
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	70	20	90
Average daily number - -	—	—	61
Re-committals in the year -	99	29	128

Total expenditure for the prison - -	£990 7*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£14 7*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	44	24	68
Day rooms - - -	2	—	2
Punishment cells - -	2	2	4
Reception cells - - -	2	2	4
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

All the cells are lighted at night. The prisoners both male and female rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. all the year round. There are infirmaries for both sexes.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in mat-making, oakum picking, and gardening. The females pick oakum, wash, and repair the prison clothing. The prisoners of both sexes are employed 10 hours daily at their labour, and have one hour daily for exercise.

The money actually received for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 112*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class is in accordance with the scale recently recommended by the Secretary of State.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11*d.* Six prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 100 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs Divine Service twice every Sunday, also on Christmas day and Good Friday. He hears the prisoners read aloud in the chapel, and visits them in their respective cells for instruction and admonishment. He also visits the sick when necessary.

The schoolmaster teaches the male prisoners daily, and assists the matron in teaching the female prisoners. Prisoners of different religious denominations may see their own ministers if they desire it. There is no society for relieving poor prisoners on their discharge.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison and examines every prisoner twice a week, and in cases of sickness he comes as often as may be necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic during the year. With respect to the new dietary he cannot as yet give a decided opinion; but judging from the loss of weight in almost all cases where the sentences were for lengthened periods, he believes the new system cannot be maintained without considerable alterations.

Sixty males and two females have been punished for refractory conduct, and one prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum. The officers are all efficient.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	5	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - - -	12	6
„ to penal servitude - -	—	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	4	—
For assault - - - -	3	—
„ want of sureties - - -	2	—
Admiralty 9, military 8 - - -	17	—
	43	9
Total - -	52	
Total on the same day last year -	45	12
Total - -	57	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Picking oakum	34
Mat-making	2
Females.—Picking oakum	9

Among the prisoners were two soldiers under sentence by military court martial of five years' imprisonment with hard labour, and a third by a similar tribunal of three years. The length of these sentences led me to suppose that penal servitude might have been intended instead of imprisonment; but as the Governor was in correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief upon the subject I did not think it necessary to report upon the cases specially.

BARNSTAPLE.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	39	18	57
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	6	5	11
Average daily number	—	—	6
Re-committals in the year	9	7	16

Total expenditure for the prison	£159 13*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£23 14*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified	8	8	16
Day rooms	1	—	1
Punishment cells	6	6	12
Yards for exercise	1	1	2
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	1	2

N.B.—They exercise in the felons' yard.

None of the cells are lighted at night. It would be a great security if gas were introduced at least into the passages. The prisoners rise from Lady Day to Michaelmas at 6 a.m., and retire to rest when it is dark, and from Michaelmas to Lady Day they rise at 7 a.m., and retire when it is dark. There is no infirmary whatever.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners of both sexes are employed at oakum picking, hair picking, washing, and cleaning. The males work at a crank mill singly. There is one hard-labour machine for male prisoners at which the males work, and perform from 12,000 to 15,000 revolutions per diem. The prisoners are allowed one hour's exercise in the yard daily.

The money actually received in the year for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 11*l.* 9*s.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The amount of food supplied to the prisoners weekly is as follows:

—	Bread.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Flour.	Rice.	Milk.	Treacle.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	pts.	ozs.
Felons (of both sexes) -	9.6	1	3	10	¼	1¾	2
Vagrants (of both sexes)	10.8	—	—	10	¼	1¾	2

The bread only is supplied by contract, the other necessaries are bought at the market price.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0¼*d.*

Extra diet has been ordered by the surgeon for 14 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sundays and Thursdays. Visits the prisoners every Saturday usually. There being no schoolmaster or mistress, the gaoler teaches the prisoners to read if they wish for instruction. There is a good supply of Bibles, and other books and tracts. All the prisoners attend Divine Service cheerfully, but the magistrates grant permission to the ministers of other sects to attend prisoners when it is required. There is no society here for the relief of discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon visits the gaol whenever a prisoner requires his attendance. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, and there has been no epidemic during the year. The dietary as well as the clothing and bedding is

fully sufficient. The ventilation and drainage are satisfactory, but there is no provision for warming the cells in the winter.

One prisoner effected his escape but was recaptured the day following. The only resident officers are the Governor and matron, but help is at hand if it is required.

Sixteen males and four females were punished for refractory conduct in the course of the year.

Two male and two female prisoners were in custody at the time of my visit. One of the former who was committed under the Criminal Justice Act, had been sentenced in 1852 to 10 years transportation for burglary.

TIVERTON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	51	9	60
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	9	2	11
Average daily number	—	—	4
Re-committals in the year	6	1	7

Total expenditure for the prison	£209 14*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£50 18*s.* 1*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	21	6	27
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	8	1	9
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	4	—	4
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise in summer at 6 a.m., and retire at 7 p.m., and in winter they rise at 7 a.m. and go to rest at 6 p.m. There is an infirmary for either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in breaking and chipping stone for the use of the borough. The females wash and mend the prison clothes and bedding. Both sexes also pick hair for mattresses occasionally. They work for about 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour amounts to 2*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

The prisoners are allowed half an hour for exercise every evening.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to the prisoners is as follows :

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class (both sexes) - -	10½	3	—	1	14
2nd Class „ - -	10½	12	2	3	14

None of the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is about 4*s.* 1*d.*

Two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 17 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain states, that he gives two weekly services, and one full service with a sermon on Sundays. He visits the prisoners in their cells privately on frequent occasions. There is a good supply of books on religious subjects ; but not on subjects of general information. At the request of any prisoner not of the Established Church, a minister of his own persuasion is allowed to attend. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but the magistrates order what they consider requisite. The warder acts as schoolmaster, and is a very excellent teacher.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary. Examines each prisoner on his or her admission. The prisoners generally are in good condition and fair health, and no epidemic has occurred during the year. He considers the diet full and ample.

The clothing is nearly worn out, but the bedding is good and sufficient. The prison is well warmed and ventilated, and the drainage complete.

Three prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct.

Seven men and one woman, all convicted, were in custody at the time of my visit.

The advantage of the possession of certified cells in this prison is very much diminished by the want of artificial light, none of them being supplied with gas. Neither is there even a light in the corridor. The result of this is that in the winter months from 14 to 16 hours are spent in total darkness.

SOUTHMOLTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	12	2	14
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	—	—	3
Average daily number - -	—	—	1

Total expenditure for the prison -	£60 12*s.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profits of prisoners' labour - - - -	£55 12*s.*

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRISONERS.

There are four cells for male prisoners without any day room, and four for females, with the addition of a day room. Thus it is, that when prisoners of both sexes are in confinement at the same time, the male prisoners can only be locked in their cells, a proceeding which is obviously illegal, as the cells cannot be certified for separate confinement. The male prisoners are employed, not very regularly, in crushing bone for manure, at which they are said to labour for six hours daily, and to have earned 5*l.* in the year.

The weekly allowance of food is 10 lbs. of bread, 4 lbs. of potatoes, 1¼ lb. of bacon, 3 pints of soup, and 7 quarts of hot milk and water, the cost of which per head has been

about 3*s.* 2*d.* One prisoner has required extra diet in the year for a period of 91 days.

There is no chaplain attached to the gaol, as required by the statute, and no religious or scholastic instruction is given.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, or oftener if any prisoner is sick.

It is obvious that this prison is only fit for a lock-up house.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I am bound again to call attention to the unfitness of this building to be used for any other purpose than as a lock-up house; and as a recent decision of a court of law has declared that the borough is liable to the assessment of county rates, there seems to be no longer any reason for retaining the custody of prisoners who may be so much more advantageously maintained at the county prison.

The observations which have been made upon the borough gaol of Helstone apply with still greater force to this prison, which does not even possess a resident officer.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 -	682	100	782
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	111	18	129
Average daily number - -	87	14	101
Re-committals in the year -	225	25	250

Total expenditure for the prison -	£3,564 18*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£33 18*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified - -	159	30	189
Day rooms - - -	6	2	8
Punishment cells - -	3	1	4
Reception cells - - -	7	2	9
Yards for exercise - - -	6	4	10
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	5	1	6
Day rooms - - - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	3	—	3

None of the cells are lighted at night, but sufficient light is obtained from the passages to enable the prisoners to dress and undress, and allow of their inspection by the night guard.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 6.30 in winter, and they retire to rest at 7 p.m. in the summer and 6.30 in the winter. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in breaking stone, cleaning the prison, cooking, making and mending the prison clothes and shoes, and those sentenced to hard labour work the treadmill and hand-crank machines for bruising oats, barley, beans, and crushing oil cake, &c. The females are engaged in washing and mangling, making and repairing the men's shirts and stockings and their own clothes and the bedding; they also clean their own portion of the prison.

The treadwheels raise upwards of 8,000 gallons of water daily for the supply of the prison, and grind the wheat used therein; they also grind corn for the public. Each prisoner labours at the treadwheel five hours daily exclusive of rest. Those men excused from hard labour on the wheel by the surgeon work the hand cranks for a quarter of an hour at a time and rest a quarter of an hour.

The money actually received in the year for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 103*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The prisoners are allowed to take exercise every day, weather permitting, at stated times according to their

different sentences, the untried being allowed every alternate hour during the day.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to the prisoners is according to the dietary last recommended by the Secretary of State, and which was adopted only on the 15th of September last. All the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head was 2*s.* 5½*d.* under the old dietary, but no calculation can as yet be made under the new system.

Forty-two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for a period of 1,293 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers, and gives a lecture daily in the chapel, and performs Divine Service twice (morning and afternoon) on Sundays and the great Christian festivals with a sermon; examines and admonishes every prisoner both on admission and discharge; visits the sick in the infirmaries, and those who are under punishment. The schoolmaster (there is no schoolmistress) instructs such male prisoners as are willing to learn once a week or oftener; writes letters for the prisoners; distributes the books, of which there is a good supply, and acts as clerk in the chapel.

There is a charitable fund for helping prisoners on their discharge, the management and control of which is solely entrusted to the Governor. Any prisoner dissenting from the Established Church may receive the ministrations of his own pastor if desired.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison almost every day, sees every prisoner on his admission, and inspects all of them individually twice a week. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, and there has been no epidemic. The new dietary not having been long in force, he is unable to report as to its sufficiency. The surgeon considers both the clothing and bedding sufficient, and the warming ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

Thirty-nine males and four females have been punished for

refractory behaviour during the year; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	7	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	29	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	3	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	1
„ Vagrant Act	7	1
„ Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ Game Laws	6	—
For assault	15	—
„ want of sureties	2	1
Others summarily convicted	11	—
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
	92	9
Total	101	
Total on the same day last year	81	11
Total	92	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmills	59
On the crankmills	6
Females.—At needlework, washing, &c.	

POOLE.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	61	13	74
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	10	3	13
Average daily number	—	—	4
Re-committals in the year	12	4	16

Total expenditure for the prison -	£198	18*s.*	0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - - - -	£49	4*s.*	6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified - - -	7	2	9
Day rooms - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
For Debtors,—			
Day rooms - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—	1
Number of criminal cells lighted at night - - - -	2	1	3

There is no distinction between the sleeping cells of debtors and criminals. The hours for rising and retiring in the summer are 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., and 6.30 a.m. in the winter and 8 p.m. There is no infirmary.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at the treadmill, which is unproductive, and pick oakum. The females pick oakum and attend to the laundry. All the prisoners work 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 1*l.*

The hours for exercise allowed to untried prisoners are two daily, and all the prisoners are allowed three hours on Sundays.

Diet of Prisoners.

	Solids. oz.	Liquids. pts.
Male prisoners are allowed as follows :—		
1st Class - - - - - -	199	15
2nd Class - - - - - -	222	18
3rd Class - - - - - -	231	20
Female prisoners are allowed—		
1st Class - - - - - -	185	15
2nd Class - - - - - -	174	18
3rd Class - - - - - -	174	18

Three prisoners have been allowed extra diet by order of the surgeon for 76 days in the aggregate. All necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost per head is 5*s.* 6*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There is no regularly appointed chaplain, but the clergyman of the parish visits the prisoners every Sunday, and ministers of any denomination are allowed to attend prisoners of their own persuasion. There are a sufficient number of books.

There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prisoners three or four times a week on the average; their general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. He thinks the food, clothes, and bedding quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

Divisions have been made on the treadmill so as to cause complete separation of the prisoners during the hours of labour. Gas has been laid on in the men's day-room and the staircase leading to the women's rooms has been altered.

There are no resident officers except the Governor and matron.

Four men have been punished for refractory conduct during the year.

There were two male prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection; one was washing, and the other being untried, was picking oakum by his own consent. The first was excused from labour by the surgeon, and allowed a mutton chop daily.

In the course of the year there were in confinement on one occasion ten men and three women, which made it necessary to put three men in a cell.

ESSEX.

SPRINGFIELD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,248	133	1,381
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	279	31	310
Average daily number - -	228	22	250
Re-committals in the year -	321	39	360

Total expenditure for the prison -	£8,134 19*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£22 17*s.* 0*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56 - - -	219	38	257
Cells not certified - - -	63	—	63
Punishment cells - -	3	1	4
Reception cells - - -	6	1	7
Yards for exercise - -	29	13	42
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	49	3	52
Day rooms - - -	—	—	5
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	4

The hours of rising and retiring to bed in summer are 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and in winter, 7 a.m. until dark. There are separate infirmaries for males and females. All the cells for criminals are lighted at night when required.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed on the treadwheels grinding corn and raising water, also on the crank pump, picking oakum, making mats and matting, making and repairing the clothes and shoes of the prisoners, carpentering, painting, and smith's work for the prison, &c.

The females are engaged in oakum picking, washing, mending the clothes, knitting stockings, &c. The prisoners are employed for 10 hours daily; on Sundays they are allowed one hour for exercise, but none during the week.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 101*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary in use is that certified by the Secretary of State in 1850.

All the prison necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 3*d.* 115 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 2,553 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs the duties required of him in the "Regulations for Prisons," paragraphs 117 to 132, which occupies his time for six or seven hours daily. The schoolmaster attends generally for the same number of hours, carrying out the duties specified in paragraphs 134 and 135 in the "Regulations." There is no schoolmistress, the few cases requiring attention being met by the matron and chaplain. There is a sufficient supply of books, both of a religious and secular character.

A society in aid of discharged female prisoners has been established during the year, by the operation of which some young women and girls have been placed in refuges and industrial schools.

Every facility is afforded to Roman Catholic and Dissenting prisoners to see their own ministers; and with respect to Jewish prisoners, advantage is taken of the kindness of respectable Jews in the neighbourhood, who lend them books when required.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and oftener when requisite, and examines the prisoners twice a week. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison during the year. The dietary is quite sufficient in most cases. The clothes, bedding, warming, ventilation, and drainage are all satisfactory and good.

No alteration has taken place during the year. 275 males and 60 females have been punished for refractory behaviour during the year; six prisoners have died, two have been pardoned on medical grounds, and two have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	16	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	82	7
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	1
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, waiting Her Majesty's pleasure	—	1
Convicted summarily:		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	26	9
„ the Vagrant Act	17	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	20	1
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	14	—
Military prisoners	4	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	5	—
	192	21
Total	213	
Total on the same day last year	214	27
Total	241	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill grinding corn also picking oakum when off the wheel and crank	88	—
On the crankmill pumping water	27	—
Picking oakum	3	7
Mat-making	1	—
Weaving matting	1	—
Tailor 1, gardener 1, bricklayers 2, stone yard 8	12	—
Painters 4, carpenters 3, blacksmiths 4	11	—
Assisting the miller 1	1	—
Cleaning the gaol	5	3
Washing	1	6
Needlework	—	2
In the kitchen	1	—
Whitewashing 3, shoemaking 7	10	—

ILFORD.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	599	148	747
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	31	5	36
Average daily number	16	2	18
Re-committals	56	9	65

Total expenditure for the prison	£910 14*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit of prisoners' labour	£48 1*s.* 10*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified	37	5	42
Day rooms	3	—	3
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Reception cells	5	—	5
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	4	—	4
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night. In the summer prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. In the winter they rise at 7 a.m. and go to bed at dusk. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners pick oakum and clean the prison. The females wash and mend the prison clothing and bedding. All are employed 10 hours daily in the summer, and seven hours during the winter.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 2*l.* 10*s.* Two hours are allowed for exercise in the yards daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is according to the official dietary of 1845. Coals, oatmeal, and bread are the only necessaries supplied by contract.

Eighteen prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 284 days in the aggregate; and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two services and a sermon every Sunday, and a daily service during the week, when a careful consideration of every prisoner's case is entered into. There is no schoolmaster or mistress. There is a society for relieving discharged prisoners. Those who differ from the Established Church may see their own ministers if they please.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison every other day. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is sufficient, as far as the present discipline is concerned. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory. There are two male turnkeys besides the principal officers.

196 males and two females have been punished for refractory conduct. One prisoner has died, and two others have been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	4	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to penal servitude	3	4
Summarily convicted	1	1
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
	9	5
Total	14	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in picking oakum, two pounds daily.

The gaoler and matron were both absent at the time of my last inspection, so that I had no opportunity of seeing the books. I feel it the more necessary to call attention to this circumstance as the whole resident staff of the prison consists of two male turnkeys besides themselves, which had made it necessary to employ a stranger as a substitute for the matron.

The prisoners are furnished with pocket books, in which they are supposed to keep their cards, but some, who had been three weeks in the prison, had not yet received them.

The quantity of oakum required to be picked by the prisoners is too small for any purpose but amusement.

COLCHESTER.—BOROUGH HOUSE OF DETENTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	87	25	112
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	9	2	11
Average daily number -	—	—	4
Recommittals - - -	13	10	23

Total expenditure for the prison -	£62 11*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner -	£15 12*s.* 10*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified - -	13	3	16
Day rooms - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - - -	1	1	2

None of the cells are lighted at night.

No labour of any kind is performed in the prison, the explanation being that it is only used for a house of detention. Upon this, I have to observe that the law requires that employment should be found for untried prisoners who may desire it. The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is as follows:—10½ lbs. of bread, 14 pints of gruel, 12 ozs. of meat, 3 pints of soup, and 2 lbs. of potatoes; the average weekly cost of which per head is 4*s.* 5*d.*, that being the amount allowed to the gaoler for their maintenance.

The chaplain reads prayers twice a week, and prayers with a sermon on Sunday. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress appointed. The prison is only moderately supplied with books, but the deficiency is kindly supplied by loans from the chaplain's library.

The surgeon visits the prisoners frequently; he states that they have very good health, and that the prison has not been visited by any epidemic.

A useful improvement has been made by placing an iron railing at the top of the stairs leading to the cells of the males, by which they are completely enclosed at night, and all violence to the officers prevented. In the last year there

have been more committals from the camp than heretofore, but they have much diminished of late.

It would not be possible to dispense altogether with this prison, but it is quite necessary that prisoners after conviction should continue to be sent to Chelmsford, as no hard labour can be given to them here.

The prison is very clean and well-conducted. It is much to be regretted that a building should have been erected so near to the boundary wall on the west side as to admit of communication being held from its roof with the prisoners on the females' side. As it is not on land belonging to the corporation, it is probable that it could not have been prevented.

By the carelessness of a warder three male prisoners escaped from the gaol on the 28th December, between 4 and 5 p.m. Two of the prisoners were apprehended within five days; the other prisoner, Joseph Lynton, is still at large.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	2
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	1	—
Convicted summarily :—		
For assault	—	1
Others summarily convicted	1	1
	3	4
Total	7	
Total on the same day last year	2	3
Total	5	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in cleaning and chopping fire-wood.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the County Gaol at Chelmsford.

MALDON BOROUGH GAOL.

Eighteen prisoners have passed through this gaol in the course of the year, but none are kept in it after conviction, all being forwarded to the County Gaol at Chelmsford.

Ninepence a day is paid to the gaoler for their maintenance as long as they remain in the gaol.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	223	46	269
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	45	9	54
Average daily number	26	4	30
Re-committals in the year	7	4	11

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,068 18*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour	£29 0*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified	16	3	19
Day rooms	1	—	1
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	4	2	6
For debtors,—			
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners during the summer rise at 6 a.m., and retire at 6.30 p.m. In the winter they rise at daybreak, and retire at dusk.

There is no infirmary in the prison, neither are there any reception cells, both of which are much wanted.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed at stone breaking, picking oakum and wool, mat-making, shoe-making, and tailoring.

The prisoners are worked for nine hours daily in summer, and in winter for about six hours.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 78*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Exercise in the yards is allowed for 1½ hour daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is as follows :—

	Solids.	Liquids.
	lbs.	Pints.
1st class - - - -	7	14
2nd „ - - - -	10·8	14
3rd „ - - - -	15·3	16
4th „ - - - -	16·7	16

Bread, meat, oatmeal, and milk are alone supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 8*d.*

During the year 22 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for 1,164 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

Prayers are read three times a week, and a sermon preached on Sundays. There is no schoolmaster. The prisoners have a tolerable supply of books.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. Those who dissent from the Established Church may see their own ministers by permission of the Governor.

Health.

The surgeon visits the gaol and examines the prisoners twice a week, and oftener if necessary. The general health has been tolerably good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is sufficient, but the clothing and bedding are not sufficient for the present numbers. The warming of the men's cells and the drainage are satisfactory, but the ventilation of the cells is capable of improvement.

The governor complains greatly of the neighbouring alkali works, and the fumes arising therefrom; also of the overcrowding of the cells, &c, from want of a sufficient number for the prisoners in his charge.

A new washing and mangling room has been recently erected, and one for fumigating the prisoners' clothes, &c.

There are two warders of equal rank, and both are efficient.

52 males and 15 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year.

It is obvious that this prison is very insufficient for the number of prisoners committed to it, and that its appliances for carrying out the classification of prisoners are extremely

deficient. As, however, these facts are admitted on all hands, and the quesion of rebuilding the prison is now before the quarter sessions, I feel it unnecessary to enter more into detail at the present moment.

At the time of my last inspection some of the prisoners complained that they had not had clean sheets or blankets for a great length of time. This was admitted by the matron, but attributed by her to the very small stock of clothing to meet the requirements of the largely increased number of prisoners.

There are no day rooms for the male prisoners, so that the untried prisoners not being allowed to go, as the convicted do, to the workroom, have no refuge from the cold and rain, as they are never allowed to go into their sleeping cells in the daytime. There are only 16 cells on the men's side, so that they are obliged to sleep in many instances three, four, and even five in a cell.

The matron describes the ventilation in the females' cells as very deficient, and states that they are oppressively offensive at the unlocking in the morning. They are not warmed by pipes, like those of the men. The yard of the county court debtors is so badly drained that the water lay in pools on the surface.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	9	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	15	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Vagrant Act	2	1
For assault	8	1
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	4	—
Debtor from the superior courts	1	—
	40	6
Total	46	

The male prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in breaking stones.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,222	419	1,641
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	128	56	184
Average daily number - -	110	38	148
Re-committals - -	305	215	520

Total expenditure for the prison -	£3,658 18*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£21 16*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - - -	120	54	174
Day rooms - - -	2	2	4
Punishment cells - -	3	3	6
Reception cells - - -	5	4	9
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	29	3	32
Day rooms - - -	3	1	4
Yards for exercise - -	3	1	4

All the occupied cells are lighted at night except those for county court debtors and juvenile delinquents. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in the summer and 7 a.m. in the winter, and retire at 8 p.m. all the year round.

There are infirmaries for males and females.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed at tread-wheel labour applied to pumping water, cleaning and whitewashing, making mats and matting, hearth rugs, &c., shoe making and mending, picking oakum, &c., gardening. The females are employed in making, mending, and washing the prison clothing,

knitting stockings, oakum picking, and cleaning their own cells.

The prisoners labour from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the summer, and from 7 to 4 in the winter, allowing time for meals and Divine worship.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 231*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

One hour is allowed for exercise daily to those not employed upon the treadwheel or working in the garden.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to the Prisoners is as follows :—

Males.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	168	—	—	—	14
2nd Class	168	—	112	—	14
3rd Class	168	9	64	3	14

Female prisoners receive only 126 ounces of bread, but the same in other necessaries as the males.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 8¾*d.*

46 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 1,113 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily in the chapel, and gives two full services on Sundays ; visits the cells daily, and gives private instruction, there being no schoolmaster or mistress. There is a good circulating library. There is a society for helping discharged prisoners under the presidency of the visiting justices, which has produced good results. Dissenters may see their own ministers, and a Roman Catholic priest visits the prison every Friday.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison three times a week, and oftener in cases of sickness. The general health has been good, but two cases of fever and one of small-pox occurred during the year. The diet, clothing, and bedding are quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The governor states that the paving stones of the punishment cells have been removed, and thick planks substituted. The present dietary has been adopted for the last half year. The officers are all efficient.

185 males and 25 females have been punished for refractory conduct. Three prisoners have died, one has been pardoned on medical grounds, and two have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	18	20
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	19	4
Convicted and sentenced to penal servitude	2	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	11	2
„ the Vagrant Act	5	—
For assault	16	6
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	19	7
Debtors from the superior courts	6	—
„ from the county courts	5	—
	105	39
Total	144	
Total on the same day last year	111	36
Total	147	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill	17	—
Picking oakum	55	25
Mat making	6	—
Weaving matting	1	—
Working in garden	8	—
Assisting cook and baker	3	—
Shoemaking	1	—
Washing prison clothing	—	8
Sewing	—	4

SWANSEA.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	494	274	768
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	103	51	154
Average daily number - -	80	44	124
Re-committals - - -	139	122	261

Total expenditure for the prison -	£3,285	7*s.*	8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£24	17*s.*	$0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	149	45	194
Cells not certified - -	10	—	10
Day rooms - - -	—	1	1
Punishment cells - -	3	3	6
Reception cells - - -	6	3	9
Yards for exercise - -	2	2	4

The accommodation for debtors is very limited.

All the cells occupied by criminals are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise at 6 in the summer and 7 in the winter, and retire to rest at 8 all the year round.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of both sexes.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at stone breaking, mat-making, tailoring, oakum picking, shoe-making, carpentering, smiths' work, and prison cleaning and repairing. The females are employed picking oakum, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, and general cleaning. They are all employed for about 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 167*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

One hour morning and afternoon is allowed daily for exercise.

When the old prison was pulled down the treadmill was removed, and that kind of labour discontinued here; but

the Justices at Quarter Sessions have recently voted a sum of 500*l.* for its reconstruction, as a means of employment for the hard-labour prisoners.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food given to each Prisoner is as follows :—

Males.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - - -	168	—	—	—	—
2nd Class - - - -	168	—	112	—	14
3rd Class - - - -	168	9	112	9	14

The females have only 126 ounces of bread, but in other respects share the same as the male prisoners.

All provisions are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1¾*d.*

26 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 1,475 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sundays, and reads prayers daily ; occasionally in the Welsh language ; visits all the prisoners in rotation in their cells, and gives them elementary instruction ; sees each prisoner on admission and discharge ; holds Bible classes, and teaches the male prisoners. A female warder instructs the women and girls. There is an ample supply of books.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners.

Romanists and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they please.

Health.

The surgeon attends regularly three times a week, and oftener when necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been good, but they complain of the food being insufficient since the dietary has been reduced. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

67 males and 43 females have been punished for refractory conduct. Three prisoners have died, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	12	4
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	37	15
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	9
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	11	1
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	17	14
	86	43
Total	129	
Total on the same day last year	70	36
Total	106	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Picking oakum		37
	Mat-making	7
	Stone breaking	26
	Cleaning	4
	Cooking	3
	Tailoring	2
	Shoemaking	1
	Smith's work	2
	Carpentering	1
	Tinwork	1
	Stoking	2
Females.—Picking oakum		18
	Washing and ironing	6
	Sewing	5
	Cleaning	5
	Prison grounds	2
	Knitting stockings	2
	Attending sick	1
	Nursing children	2

The prisoners made no complaints. I found them in much better condition than those at Cardiff, although upon the same dietary; the reason probably being that there is no treadmill here as at Cardiff; the prisoners' occupations being of a less exhausting kind.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	1,320	259	1,579
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	229	38	267
Average daily number - -	206	39	245
Re-committals in the year -	300	66	366

Total expenditure for the prison -	£5,432 3*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£22 3*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	170	44	214
Cells not certified - -	69	10	79
Punishment cells - -	2	2	4
Reception cells - -	16	5	21
Yards for exercise - -	32	16	48
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	33	4	37
Day rooms - - -	3	2	5
Yards for exercise - -	2	2	4

The prisoners rise at 5.45 in summer and 6.45 in winter, and retire to rest at 9 all the year. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex and for debtors. 239 cells for males and 44 for females are lighted at night.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in tailoring and making shoes, brushes, and mats, likewise weaving. The females are engaged in washing and making shirts, stockings, and clothes.

The treadmill is used (by 60 men) for pumping water, and a crank-wheel is used for the same purpose. Labour is exacted for nine hours per day at the least. Each prisoner is

allowed one hour daily for exercise. The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 165*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 7½*d.* 67 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain attends daily. He reads prayers, advises those about to be discharged, and, if needful, assists them from the charitable fund. He also gives lectures to different sections of the prisoners in rotation during the week. He visits the sick and other inmates in their cells.

The schoolmaster acts as clerk in the chapel, distributes the books to the prisoners, and instructs them in classes morning and afternoon for about six hours. The schoolmistress gives a similar amount of instruction to the female prisoners, and also attends to the needlework, &c.

There is a prison charity fund, amounting to 2,537*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, the interest of which is paid to destitute prisoners, and also debtors, to help them when discharged.

Romanists and Dissenters may see ministers of their own if they wish.

As part of the moral discipline of prisoners, I may mention that certain benevolent ladies have, at the request of the Governor, undertaken to find employment each for one girl after her discharge from prison, towards whom she continues to act as patroness for one year. The outfit of the girls is paid for out of the "prison charities' fund." It is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation of this system, which has already wrought much good.

While upon this subject, it is gratifying to allude to a similar advantage which is being afforded on a much larger scale by Mr. Le Viscount, of Cheltenham, to boys, including those discharged from prison, in the form of an establishment, which has been in operation for some years, for giving employment to boys who cannot get work elsewhere. The labour consists in the cutting and binding of firewood, by which the smallest boys can earn 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and the elder ones as much as 7*s.*

The punishments for prison offences are almost entirely occasioned by attempts to communicate in the treadmill yard.

The list inserted above shows the different kinds of labour in which the prisoners are employed. The treadmill

is for the most part worked by prisoners in the penitentiary division, and its power is used in raising water, in which work it is assisted by some crank pumps. I am informed that the treadmill, so far from being universally objected to, is much in favour with many of the worst characters, who prefer it to the alternative of picking oakum in their cells. This preference probably arises from the facilities to communication unavoidably afforded by the treadmill. Besides the prisoners in the penitentiary, who work exclusively on the treadmill, all other prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for a small part of the day upon the wheel, unless pronounced by the surgeon unequal to the labour.

The system of book-keeping is very good, and the checks exercised upon disbursements appear to be very efficient. All provisions and stores are obtained by contract.

The debtors are divided into two classes, who are very effectually separated from each other and from the part of the prison occupied by criminals.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines every prisoner on his admission, and those in separate confinement. The general health has not been so satisfactory this year, the prisoners having been subject to catarrhs, accompanied by diarrhœa, and some cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and typhoid fever. The prison dietary is generally sufficient, but those prisoners in separate confinement and some of those engaged in treadwheel labour required more support, and had each ½ lb. of bread extra allowed them daily. The clothing and bedding are good and sufficient; and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The large number of fever cases which occurred last summer are attributed by the surgeon to the sewage of the town being emptied into the river. Last summer was so dry that the evil was the more severely felt. There were about 30 cases, of whom three died. The character of the disease was typhoid. They occurred among the long-sentenced prisoners, who were employed at the treadmill almost exclusively. There were two cases of small-pox imported, but no prisoners were infected from them.

The police, by an order of quarter sessions, furnish the Governor with all the particulars that can be collected of the antecedents of previously convicted prisoners in a printed form supplied for the purpose. These particulars are entered in separate books, one for the assize prisoners, the other for

those for sessions, which books are put before the judges of the respective courts, and serve to guide them in passing sentence. This is found to be very useful.

A new residence has been built for the Governor, and the old residence converted into store rooms, a clerk's office, and apartments for the Deputy Governor, by which means 20 cells will be made fit for certification.

252 males and 5 females have been punished for refractory behaviour. Six deaths have occurred, and one prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	26	4
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	63	14
„ sentenced to penal servitude	5	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	24	8
„ the Vagrant Act	3	—
„ the Game Laws	16	—
For assault	12	—
„ want of sureties	1	1
Others summarily convicted	18	2
Debtors from the county courts	3	—
	173	29
Total	202	
Total on the same day last year	208	36
Total	244	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—On the treadmill	50
Picking oakum	78
Mat-making	27
Weaving cloth	3
Shoemaking	7
Tailoring	3
Females—Washing, ironing, &c.	26

BRISTOL.—COMMON GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	533	154	687
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	114	42	156
Average daily number	99	29	128
Re-committals in the year	126	59	185

Total expenditure for the prison	£4,264 14*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£30 0*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells not certified	137	42	179
Punishment cells	3	1	4
Reception cells	3	2	5
Yards for exercise in compartments	31	11	42
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	28	2	30
Day rooms	4	1	5
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

None of the cells are lighted at night. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in the summer and retire at 7 p.m., and in winter they rise at 6.30 and retire at dusk. There are separate infirmaries for males and females.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed on the treadmill, oakum picking, stone breaking, tailoring, making and mending shoes, cleaning, &c. The females pick oakum, and are engaged in washing, needlework, and cleaning. The treadmill supplies all the water for the use of the prison, and is worked for about four hours daily.

The prisoners work in summer from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and and in winter from 6.30 until sunset, from which must be deducted two hours for meals and one for prayers.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 340*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The prisoners take exercise daily in the sheds or compartments.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied is according to the new dietary tables issued by the Secretary of State. The meat only is supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 11*d.* 30 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 881 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers and preaches twice on Sundays, and has prayers and a short exposition daily; visits the prisoners daily, taking all in rotation; especially visits the sick and those under punishment, and all prisoners on their admission and discharge. The schoolmaster and mistress instruct each prisoner separately in rotation, and are occupied every day from the hour of breakfast until supper time. There is a sufficient supply of books. Romanists and Dissenters may be visited by ministers of their own persuasion if they request it, but very seldom express any wish upon the subject. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. It deserves notice, under this head, that ever since the plan has been adopted of bringing the male and female prisoners to chapel at different times there has been a great increase of decorum.

Health.

The surgeon attends the gaol and sees each prisoner daily. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The clothing and bedding are good, and the warming and ventilation are as satisfactory as the construction of the cells admits of.

One male convict made his escape through the gross negligence of the officer in charge of him, but was recaptured. The officers of the prison are 22 in number. Two male warders have been dismissed as inefficient; 70 male and 13 female prisoners have been punished for refractory behaviour during the year, and one prisoner has died.

The treadmill, which has been resumed, now pumps the water for the use of the prison, by which a saving is effected of between 80*l.* and 90*l.*, which would otherwise be paid to a water company. A saving is also effected of not much less than 200*l.* a year by baking the bread for this prison and for the Bridewell. The flour employed consists of equal parts of the best seconds and cones, or spring wheat. The advantage of this mixture is, that you have a larger

loaf for the same weight, and as the cones take up more water than the wheaten flour, the bread does not become so dry by keeping. It must not be forgotten, however, that the amount of nutriment is less in the bread of this mixed character than in pure wheaten bread, in the ratio of the additional water absorbed.

At the time of my last inspection an alteration of great importance was being made in the airing yards 5 and 6, a circle being formed of 40 feet in diameter, having 36 cells for labour on the exterior, and the means of exercising separately within the circle any of the prisoners who have been so employed. This plan, which it would not be easy to describe clearly without a diagram, is a very useful contrivance for combining labour and exercise without the risk of recognition between the prisoners.

The Governor has continued the practice of photography as a means of recognizing prisoners, which he was the first to practise, with as great success as heretofore, and many cases have come to my knowledge in which the ends of justice have been promoted and secured by the circulation of the portraits of suspected prisoners.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	19	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment -	18	10
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	—	2
Under the Criminal Justice Act - -	27	15
Debtors from the superior courts -	—	1
„ from the county courts - -	1	—
	65	31
Total - - -	96	
Total on the same day last year -	99	37
Total - - -	136	

All the prisoners under sentences of hard labour were alternately employed on the treadmill and picking oakum, except a few skilled labourers who were working at their trades for the benefit of the prison.

BRISTOL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	848	414	1,267
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	48	22	70
Average daily number	42	10	52
Re-committals in the year	267	183	450

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,379 18*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£24 4*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	36	—	36
Cells not certified	20	25	45
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

None of the cells are lighted at night. There are now separate infirmaries for both sexes. The prisoners in the summer rise at 6 and retire at 7, and in the winter rise at 7 and retire at 6 p.m.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in picking oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, painting, and cleaning. The females in oakum picking, washing, ironing, sewing, and cleaning. All the prisoners work nine hours every week-day.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to the sum of 27*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

The prisoners exercise in the yards as the surgeon orders them.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to the prisoners is according to the dietary table last recommended by the Secretary of State ; it was first used on the 25th of October. The necessaries are partly supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11¾*d.* 23 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 134 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and gives two services on Sundays. He visits the prisoners in their cells on their admission, discharge, and at intermediate times; they are usually addressed by him in the chapel twice during the week. The schoolmaster and mistress have been dismissed since the juvenile prisoners have been sent to reformatories. There is a supply of books, and tracts are also distributed. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but great need of one, such aid being very desirable. Every facility is shown to Romanists and Dissenters in seeing their own ministers if they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily; the prisoners have been generally healthy, but diarrhœa prevailed to some extent in August last. The clothing and bedding he deems quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are perfectly satisfactory.

Twenty-four males and four females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year.

The cells of the women and the old cells of the men are very small, and many of them so dark that little can be done in them. Gas ought to be introduced into the cells that are certified for separate confinement, and inspection holes ought to be put into the doors. All prisoners, without exception, ought to be put into certified cells as long as any of them are vacant. It is the custom at present to keep all remanded prisoners in the cells of the old building, for which there appears to be no sufficient reason, as they would be much better separated from each other by being placed in the certified cells. Unfortunately the old cells are too close to admit of being lighted without the atmosphere becoming further vitiated.

It would be very convenient to have tickets suspended in the cells containing the leading particulars of each prisoner's case as in most other prisons. The rules relating to prisoners should be printed and hung up in the cells as required by Act of Parliament, and should be read to each prisoner on admission. The dark cell is so small that I think it should only be used in extreme cases: it is I believe the invariable custom to remove prisoners from it to their own cells at night.

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Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	3	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1	—
„ the Vagrant Act - -	7	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	2	—
For assault - - - -	13	1
„ want of sureties - - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	4	1
	31	2
Total - -	33	
Total on the same day last year -	47	10
Total - -	57	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Picking oakum, and packing ditto -	22
Pumping water - - -	1
Tailoring - - -	1
Cooking - -	1
Cleaning the prison - -	3

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	299	58	357
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	53	13	66
Average daily number - -	45	7	52
Re-committals in the year -	43	7	50

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,266 19*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£43 4*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	48	22	70
Cells not certified - -	44	—	44
Punishment cells - -	3	—	3
Reception cells - -	4	4	8
Yards for exercise - -	5	2	7
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	8	—	8
Day rooms - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
No. of criminal cells lighted at night	14	—	14

The prisoners rise in summer at 5.30 and retire at 7 p.m., in the winter they rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 6.30 p.m. There are separate infirmaries for males and females.

Labour and Employment.

Convicted male prisoners are employed upon a crank pump, upon which they act collectively in separate compartments, and pump the water required for the gaol. When the tanks are full the pumps are disconnected, and a weight is adjusted to give the same bearing and amount of labour. A selection is made of six or eight prisoners distinguished by good conduct after they have served about one-third of their sentences. These are employed as tailors, shoemakers, and mat makers. Male prisoners committed for trial pick and plait fibre, do tailoring, &c. at their own request.

The females make and mend the under-clothing, wash, and clean the prison.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 56*l.* 17*s.*

The prisoners take exercise according to their classification, varying from two hours to half an hour per day.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners was, up to Michaelmas last, according to the dietary table sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1849.

The several necessaries are all supplied by contract. The average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* 6*d.* No prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs service daily at 9, and gives two services and a sermon on Sundays. He instructs the prisoners in classes, and visits others in their cells. The schoolmaster teaches the prisoners reading and writing for about seven hours daily. He also acts as clerk in the chapel, distributes the books, &c. The matron teaches the female prisoners. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. Romanists are visited and taught by their priest. Dissenters may see their own ministers, but seldom require it. There is a good supply of books, both religious and secular.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and inspects all the prisoners twice a week. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory. There is a staff of 17 officers, all of whom are efficient.

There have been two deaths (one by public execution). 25 males and 2 females have been punished for refractory behaviour. One prisoner attempted suicide by hanging, but was happily saved. A partition wall in the upper story of the division allotted to prisoners committed for trial has been removed, thus affording better ventilation and more light.

It will be seen above what a small number of cells are lighted at night, so that the greater number of prisoners in the winter season necessarily pass from 12 to 14 hours in bed.

Much extra profit might be made by picking oakum in the cells if they were lighted with gas, at least 56 lbs. per night, the profit from which would pay for all the gas required to light the remaining cells. A still greater gain would result from shortening the time passed by prisoners in bed.

A very excellent system of dietary tables has been adopted to facilitate the distribution of food under the new system.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	9	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	19	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	1
„ the Vagrant Act	6	—
„ the Game Laws	6	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	50	7
Total	57	
Total on the same day last year	48	4
Total	52	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crankmill pumping water	31
Picking cocoa-nut fibre	2
Mat-making	4
Weaving matting	1
Tailoring	1
Shoemaking	1
Carpenter	1
Plaiting fibre	5
Females.—Washing and mending clothes.	

HEREFORD.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	130	97	227
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	20	9	29
Average daily number	11	10	21
Re-committals in the year	25	54	79

Total expenditure for the prison	£600 8*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£27 11*s.* 1*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	16	8	24
Cells not certified - -	4	—	4
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	4	1	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	2	2	4
Day rooms - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
Number of cells lighted at night - - -	16	8	24

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. both in winter and summer.

There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at stone-breaking and mat-making; the females are occupied in washing, sewing, cooking, &c.

The prisoners labour for 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour (exclusive of more than 500 tons of stones broken by the prisoners), after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 27*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Exercise in the yards is allowed for one hour daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is that recommended by the Secretary of State in the year 1849. The dietary of 1864 will be adopted as soon as the present contracts expire. All necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 10*d.* Two females have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 222 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers twice a week, and has full service on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; visits the prisoners in their cells, and instructs them; they

are well supplied with books, both secular and religious. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but they occasionally receive a small sum from Bridge's Charity to enable them to reach their homes. Dissenters may be attended by their own ministers if they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and in cases of sickness oftener; inspects all prisoners on their admission and discharge. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic; the dietary is sufficient for the health of the prisoners; and the clothing and bedding, as well as the warming, ventilation, and drainage, sufficient and satisfactory.

Nine males and 15 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year, and two prisoners have died.

Three additional sheds have been made for stone breaking in separation, which is now the chief employment. As the city is responsible for the repair of the roads in this town, the stone broken is very acceptable. The quantity required to be broken by each prisoner is a cubic yard, weighing about one ton, daily, which, as the stone is of a very hard kind, is as much as can well be done. The ventilation of the infirmary, which had been previously complained of, has been improved, and is said now to work very satisfactorily.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	4	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	4	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	—	1
Others summarily convicted	4	1
	16	6
Total	22	
Total on the same day last year	5	19
Total	24	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Picking cocoa-nut fibre	4
Stone breaking	12
Females.—Needlework, washing, and cooking.	

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	647	76	723
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	135	17	152
Average daily number	105	8	113
Number of re-committals	273	24	297

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,083 14*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£26 13*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells for separate confinement certified under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	46	—	46
Reception cells	7	1	8
Yards for exercise	5	1	6

There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. All the cells for criminals are lighted at night.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the treadmill (which is unproductive) and crank, pick oakum, make mats, cook, and clean the prison. Those sentenced to simple imprisonment pick half the quantity of oakum and repair the clothing. The females pick oakum, mend and wash the clothes, cook, clean the prison, &c.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 63*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Prisoners exercise from one to two hours daily, according to their class.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each prisoner is according to the table recommended by the Secretary of State in the year 1850. All necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1*d.* No extra diet has been ordered.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and makes a short exposition of the Scriptures. On Sundays, &c. he gives two full services. Visits the sick and those in separate confinement daily. Sees and admonishes all prisoners on their admission, and gives moral and religious instruction to prisoners in classes.

The schoolmaster instructs those male prisoners selected by the chaplain in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the schoolmistress teaches the females in a similar manner. There is a sufficient supply of books, both religious and secular.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but the Governor (by order of the Visiting Justices) is allowed to relieve destitute prisoners to the amount of 10*l.* per annum.

Romanists and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they particularly desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison once daily, and oftener when necessary. The prisoners have been very healthy, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary is quite sufficient.

The clothing and bedding are both sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage very good and satisfactory.

The prison staff consists of 14 officers, all of whom are efficient.

200 males and 19 females have been punished during the year for refractory conduct, and there has been one death.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	14	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	40	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	22	8
„ the Vagrant Act	3	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	1
„ the Game Laws	6	—
For assault	5	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	5	1
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	101	16
Total	117	
Total on the same day last year	109	5
Total	114	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males:—On the treadmill	52
On the crankmill	7
Picking oakum	16
Mat-making	4
Weaving matting	1

ST. ALBAN'S.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	279	35	314
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	—	—	69
Average daily number	43	2	45
Re-committals in the year	92	5	97

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,574 7*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£34 4*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	8	—	8
Day rooms - - -	10	3	13
Punishment cells - -	2	1	3
Reception cells - - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

The cells are not lighted at night.

The prisoners rise in summer at 5 and 6.30 a.m. and retire at 5.30 and 6 p.m. In winter they rise at 7 and retire at 4 and 5 p.m. according to the light.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex:

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed on the treadmill, which raises water for the use of the prison, oakum picking, and knitting stockings. The females pick oakum and mend the clothes and bedding. The prisoners work 4½, 6, 7, and 8 hours daily, according to the time of the year. Their labour is unproductive.

One hour daily is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to the Prisoners of each Class is for—

	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
Males:	oz	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - - -	142	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - - - -	168	—	—	1	14
3rd Class - - - -	140	6	4	2	14
4th Class - - - -	168	12	2	3	14
5th Class - - - -	154	16	7	3	14
Females:					
1st Class - - - -	142	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - - - -	126	—	—	1	14
3rd Class - - - -	126	6	4	2	14
4th Class - - - -	126	12	2	3	14
5th Class - - - -	126	12	3½	3	14

All the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* 3*d.* 23 prisoners have received extra diet for 312 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives a short service every week day, and two full services on Sunday with one sermon; sees every prisoner on admission and prior to discharge, and examines a certain number every day. The schoolmaster and mistress teach the prisoners one hour every day under the chaplain's superintendence. There is a sufficient supply of books, religious and secular.

There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners.

Any prisoner differing from the Established Church may see a minister of his own persuasion on application to the Governor.

Health.

The surgeon is required to visit the prison twice a week, but he attends much oftener, and at all times when requisite. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic.

The general dietary is sufficient; and the clothing, bedding, warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

150 males and 8 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year.

It is happily no longer necessary to call attention to the defects of this prison, which will shortly be superseded by one of the most approved construction now in progress.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	3	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	5	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	3	—
„ the Vagrant Act	6	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	—	1
„ the Game Laws	6	—
For assault	2	—
Others summarily convicted	—	4
	26	7
Total	33	
Total on the same day last year	42	1
Total	43	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill pumping water	-	14
Picking oakum - - -		22
Painting - - - -		1
Tailoring - - -		1
Females.—Making and mending clothing.		

All the prisoners who work the treadmill pick oakum in the intervals of labour, or knit stockings.

In consequence of a question with the Hatfield and St. Alban's Railway as to a part of the site of the intended new prison, the plans certified last year by the Secretary of State have not yet been acted upon. The contract having, however, been at last signed on the 12th of June, the building will be proceeded with with all convenient speed.

The new dietary of 1848, which was adopted last year, has almost put an end to the extra diets, which have for some years formed a large item in the expenses of the prison.

The prisoners were in very good health generally, and for the first time since I have been in the habit of visiting this prison presented no evidence of disease from under-feeding.

In one room two prisoners awaiting trial, and one convicted were confined together; but the Governor explained that one of the untried men had attempted suicide, and required to be watched, and it was not possible to make up three without bringing in the convicted man.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	243	34	277
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	49	7	56
Average daily number - -	39	3	42
Re-committals during the year -	67	10	77

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,172 10*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£25 15*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	60	—	60
Cells not certified	28	—	28
Day rooms	—	2	2
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	3	2	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	14	—	14
Day rooms	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	2	—	2
Number of cells lighted at night	60	—	60

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at mat-making, the treadmill, and pick oakum; they are also employed at their own trades as far as practicable.

The females are employed at washing, making and repairing clothes, &c.

The treadwheel raises water for the use of the establishment, and is worked about three hours daily; there are two hard labour machines, but they are seldom used. The prisoners work 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 89*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

1½ hour is allowed for exercise daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is as follows:—

—	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.
	lbs. oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.
1st Class	14 0	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	10 8	14	—	—	—
3rd Class	10 8	14	9*	4 0	1
4th Class	10 8	14	12	4 0	2
5th Class	14 0	14	18	6 8	2

* The meat in the soup is included in this amount.

All necessaries are supplied by contract; the average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11*d.* 13 prisoners have received extra diet.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives morning and evening services and a sermon on Sundays, and reads prayers daily; has a daily visitation of the prisoners in separate confinement. The schoolmaster gives instruction in reading and writing. The chaplain thinks the supply of books is sufficient. No society for helping discharged prisoners exists.

No provision for the instruction of Romanists and Dissenters is made except that required by the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64 sect. 31.

Health.

The surgeon visits the gaol daily to attend the sick, examines all the prisoners twice a week, and holds a special inspection once a month. The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good; the prison has not been visited by any epidemic. He considers the general dietary as sufficient for the health and strength of the prisoners; the clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

137 males and 10 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	3	—
„ „ sessions	1	—
Convicted at assizes	5	—
„ sessions	8	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	2
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	7	—
Others summarily convicted	9	1
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the county courts	1	—
	44	4
Total	48	
Total on the same day last year	35	2
Total	37	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Mat-making	13
Oakum picking	14
Cooking	1
Treadmill	10
Coir picking	5
Debtors	1
Washing and repairing prison clothes	4

KENT.

MAIDSTONE.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	2,359	722	3,081
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	452	138	—
Average daily number	390	91	481
Re-committals in the year	420	144	564

Total expenditure for the prison	£15,179 11*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£23 9*s.* 3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.	—	106	106
Sleeping cells not certified	400	—	400
Day cells for labour	383	—	383
Punishment cells	12	2	14
Reception cells and rooms	2	9	11
Yards for exercise	3	3	6
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells and rooms	31	—	31
Day rooms	1	2	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Criminal cells lighted at night	—	106	106

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex. The male prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 6.30 p.m. throughout the year, and the female prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. all the year round.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners work on the treadwheel, and are employed in the manufacture of mats, matting, sheeting, towelling, clothes and shoes, and repairing the same; bricklaying, gardening, paving, carpentering, smiths' work, cooking, baking, and oakum picking, stone breaking, whitewashing, &c. The females are employed in washing, ironing, and needlework.

The treadmill is used for grinding corn, and is profitable; a prisoner works upon it daily about nine hours in summer and five in winter. The prisoners generally work 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of the labour of prisoners, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 106*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Exercise for one hour daily is allowed in the yards.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is as follows :—

	Without Hard Labour.								With Hard Labour.							
	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.		Class 5.	
	Less than 7 days.		More than 7 days and not more than 21 days.		More than 21 days and not more than 4 months.		More than 4 months.		More than 7 days and not more than 21 days.		More than 21 days and not more than 6 weeks.		More than 6 weeks and not more than 4 months.		More than 4 months.	
	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.	Adult Males.	Females and Juveniles.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bread	112	112	168	126	140	126	168	126	168	126	140	126	168	126	154	126
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	64	64	32	32	—	—	64	64	32	32	112	56
Meat	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	12	—	—	6	6	12	12	16	12
Meat in soup	—	—	—	—	6	6	9	9	3	3	6	6	9	9	9	9
Total solid Food	112	112	168	126	216	202	221	179	171	129	216	202	221	179	291	203
	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.
Soup less meat	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Gruel	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	11
Cocoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total liquid Food	14	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17

All necessaries are supplied by contract; the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Forty-nine prisoners have received extra diet during the year, by order of the surgeon, for 5,142 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain and the assistant chaplain read prayers and a portion of Scripture with a short exposition every morning. On Sundays and the great festivals there are two full services with sermons in both chapels and in each of the hospitals; the Holy Communion is administered once in every six weeks in each chapel. All prisoners are admonished on their entrance and when discharged, and private interviews are held at the discretion of the chaplain. The sick are daily visited and all prisoners under punishment. Classes for adults and juveniles desirous of instruction are held daily by the schoolmaster under the chaplain's superintendence, but the females are only taught singly in their cells by the schoolmistress; there is a sufficient supply of Bibles, prayer and other books.

A "discharged prisoners' aid society" has been this year established in lieu of a servants' home, which, with the aid of the county gratuity of 2*l.*, provides for all prisoners wishing to go into penitentiaries or reformatories, and which is intended to assist boys going to sea and men seeking employment, and requiring tools, &c. Roman Catholics are visited by a priest on Sundays and twice in the week, and he has access to prisoners of his own persuasion at other times. No objection is ever made to any Dissenting prisoners seeing a minister of their own sect if required, which is very seldom the case.

Health.

The surgeon or his assistant attends twice a day to examine the prisoners on admission and in the hospital; he also makes a monthly inspection of the whole of the prisoners. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison within the year.

The general dietary is quite sufficient in ordinary cases, but where prisoners are sentenced to hard labour for long

periods, they are unable to perform that labour during the whole of their sentences continuously upon the present diet, and they are therefore taken off at intervals for their health's sake. The clothing and bedding are quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

2,169 males and 36 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year ; 10 prisoners have died, 5 have been pardoned on medical grounds, and 13 have been sent to a lunatic asylum.

The day rooms and arcades have been fitted up in the interior with small cells constructed of slate, each with a barred gate in front, so that each prisoner, in addition to his sleeping cell, has a day cell to wash and eat his meals in, or perform moderate labour ; the prisoners in these cells are under the constant supervision of an officer.

The walls which enclosed the exercise yards (of which there was one to each ward) have been pulled down, and the prisoners now exercise on the separate principle under the eye of an officer, in circles, of which there is one in an open space near each division of the prison. The ground gained by disposing of the numerous enclosed exercise yards is made use of for the cultivation of potatoes to supply the prison diets.

A chief warder and 11 additional warders have been appointed, all the warders' salaries have been raised, and the old system of association has been entirely superseded by that of separation in every part of the prison, except in the chapel, cook-house, and garden. The factory in which prisoners formerly performed moderate labour has been fitted up as a chapel, and the room above the Governor's house, which was dark and inconvenient, is now no longer used as formerly for Divine Service. Many further improvements on a large scale have been ordered to be carried out, and are expected to be commenced in the spring of next year.

The officers are all efficient ; a report of their inefficiency to the visiting justices would subject them to immediate dismissal.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	10	2
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	188	51
„ sentenced to penal servitude	10	—
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	47	25
„ the Vagrant Act	29	5
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	—	1
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	29	6
„ want of sureties	13	10
Others summarily convicted	47	25
Deserters awaiting a route	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts	6	—
„ from the county courts	14	—
	398	126
Total	524	
Total on the same day last year	407	70
Total	477	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males—On the treadmill	128
Picking oakum	10
Mat-making	4
Weaving matting	3
Bakers	3
Blacksmiths	4
Bricklayers	3
„ labourers	6
Carpenters	2
Cleaning cells and wards	18
Cooks	4
Gardeners	15
Hair cutters	2
Millers	1
Nurses	2
Painters	3
Paviors	3
Shoemakers	10
Stonebreakers	48

Males—Tailors	- - - -	6
	Carrying coals, &c. - -	6
	Whitewashers - - -	12
	Trenching ground and removing rubbish - - -	36
	School - - - -	12
Females—Needlewomen	- - -	73
	Washerwomen - - -	26
	Cleaners - - - -	14

CANTERBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	538	11	549
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	104	9	113
Average daily number - -	83	2	85
Re-committals in the year -	113	2	115

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,201 4*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - - - -	£25 3*s.* 3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56. - - - - -	130	—	130
Cells not certified - -	5	15	20
Day rooms (those for males not used) - - -	2	3	5
Punishment cells - -	4	1	5
Reception cells - - -	10	—	10
Yards for exercise - -	3	1	4
For debtors—(N.B.—Only county court debtors received),—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	6	—	6
Day rooms - - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise in summer at 5.45 a.m. and retire at

6.15 p.m.; in winter they rise at daylight and retire at dusk.

There is an infirmary for the males, and should any female be ill, one of the women's rooms would be used.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners are employed on the treadmill; also at oakum picking, gardening, and cleaning the prison. Shoemakers, tailors, and carpenters are employed at their several trades. The convicted female prisoners are no longer sent to this prison, but to the gaol at Maidstone; those committed for want of sureties and those awaiting trial are employed at needlework and washing if they desire it. The treadmill pumps water for the use of the prison and the Kent and Canterbury Hospital situate about 300 yards from the prison. In the long days the prisoners work for nine hours, each prisoner working two-thirds of that time, and resting one-third. In the short work days the time is diminished, but the prisoners work three-quarters and rest one-quarter.

The money actually received for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 62*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* One hour's exercise in the yard is allowed to each prisoner daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class is according to the dietary approved by the Secretary of State.

All necessaries are supplied by contract; the average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11*d.*

Five prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 74 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, and reads prayers daily; sees all prisoners on their admission and discharge, and at other times as he thinks necessary. There is no schoolmaster or mistress; the prison is sufficiently supplied with books, both religious and secular.

At present there is no prisoners' aid society, but a plan for one is under consideration.

The priest regularly visits Roman Catholic prisoners, and other persons are allowed to see ministers of their own denomination when they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison during the last year. He considers the dietary quite sufficient, the clothing and bedding good, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

158 prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct (all males), and one prisoner has died.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes	2	—
„ „ sessions	3	—
Convicted at assizes and sessions	39	2
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	—
„ the Vagrant Act	6	—
Others summarily convicted	11	—
By sentence of court-martial	9	—
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	80	3
Total	83	
Total on the same day last year	115	11

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

On the treadmill pumping water	24
Picking oakum	40
Shoemaker	1
Tailors	2
Cooks	2

CANTERBURY.—CITY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	92	15	107
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	16	1	17
Re-committals in the year	16	7	23

Total expenditure for the prison	£376 1*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£41 5*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified	5	—	5
Day rooms	4	1	5
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise (the females exercise after the males are gone to bed)	2	—	2
For debtors,—			
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

N.B.—Criminal females and debtors sleep in their respective day rooms.

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in the summer and as soon as it is light in the winter, and they retire at 6 p.m. in the summer and at dusk in the winter.

There is no infirmary.

Labour and Employment.

The males pump water for the use of the prison and for watering the streets, pick oakum, whitewash and clean the prison, cook, and make and mend the clothes. The females pick oakum, wash, and do the needlework and cleaning.

The prisoners work for 9½ hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The prisoners exercise in the yard for one hour daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is as follows :—

—	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Cocoa.	Gruel.
Males :	oz.	oz.	pts.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - -	112	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - -	168	—	—	—	—	14
3rd Class - -	140	6	2	4	—	14
4th Class - -	168	12	3	2	—	14
5th Class - -	126	16	3	7	3	11
Females :						
1st Class - -	112	—	—	—	—	14
2nd Class - -	126	—	—	—	—	14
3rd Class - -	126	6	2	4	—	14
4th Class - -	126	12	3	2	—	14
5th Class - -	126	16	3	7	3	11

The necessaries are partly supplied by contract ; the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 9¼*d.*

Five prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 85 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives one full service on Sundays, reads prayers with Litany on Wednesdays, and Litany and Communion Service on Fridays. There is no schoolmaster or mistress ; the supply of books is sufficient. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but the interest of 100*l.* 3 per cents. (given by a lady) is applied to that purpose at the discretion of the chaplain. 13 prisoners have been assisted from this fund during the past year with satisfactory results. Every facility is given to prisoners for seeing their own ministers when they require it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison four times a week and oftener when necessary. The general health has been very good ; small-pox attacked one prisoner in November last. The diet is quite sufficient ; likewise the clothes and bedding, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

Two prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct, and one death has occurred during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at sessions	4	—
Convicted at sessions	2	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	2	1
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	9	2
Total	11	
Total on the same day last year	5	3

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :— Men in cleaning the prison, which has been whitewashed throughout on account of the death of a prisoner by small-pox ; the women were at needlework.

DOVER.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	266	72	338
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	48	10	58
Average daily number	—	—	38
Re-committals in the year	103	35	138

Total expenditure for the prison	£838 9*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£21 6*s.* 2*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cell not certified	14	2	16
Day rooms	5	3	8
Punishment cells	—	—	5
Reception cells	—	—	1
Yards for exercise	5	3	8

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners in summer rise at 6 and retire at 7 p.m. ; in winter they rise at 7 and retire at 5 p.m.

There are separate infirmaries for males and females.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in picking oakum and coir yarn, mat-making, and hard-labour machines. The females are occupied in washing, mending, and making clothes, and picking coir yarn.

There are seven hard-labour machines worked by prisoners of 14 to 19 years of age; the number of revolutions per day average 6,000 in summer and 4,500 in winter.

The prisoners of both sexes are employed nine hours per day in summer and seven hours in winter.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 28*l.* 13*s.*

All the prisoners are allowed four hours per day in summer and three hours in winter for meals and exercise in the yards.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is :—

—	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cheese.	Treacle.	Pudding.
Males:	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1st Class -	126	24	—	—	—	—	—	18
2nd Class -	126	36	—	—	14	1	—	24
3rd Class -	144	60	—	2¼	14	2	—	24
4th Class -	158	72	8	3	14	4	1	12
5th Class -	158	96	8	3	14	4	2	12
Females:								
1st Class -	105	18	—	—	—	—	—	12
2nd Class -	105	24	—	—	7	1	—	18
3rd Class -	122	24	—	2¼	14	2	—	18
4th Class -	122	54	6	3	14	2	1	8
5th Class -	130	72	6	3	14	2	2	8

The necessaries are all supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5*d.* One prisoner (by order of the surgeon) had one pint of porter daily for 40 days, which was the only extra diet.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives one service on Sunday and two in the week, and visits the sick and such as may desire his ministrations. There is no school in the prison. The supply of books is sufficient. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners. Prisoners who wish to see ministers of other denominations may do so on applying to the Governor.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a week and oftener if necessary; the prisoners have had very good health, and there has been no epidemic. The clothes and bedding are good, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The Governor has a staff of six officers under him, all of whom are efficient. Two prisoners have been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year, and 34 males and 17 females have been punished for refractory behaviour.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions	1	—
Convicted at sessions	17	4
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	9	1
Others summarily convicted	3	2
Want of sureties	—	1
Under the Revenue Laws	1	—
	31	8
Total	39	
Total on the same day last year	39	14
Total	53	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking oakum	14
Picking coir of mattrasses	4
Mat making	1
At the hard labour cranks	5
Shoemaker	1
Tailor	1
Carpenter	1

SANDWICH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	163	37	200
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	—	—	38
Average daily number	19	5	24
Re-committals in the year	16	10	26

Total expenditure for the prison -	£591 16*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£22 19*s.* 10*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified - -	14	4	18
Day rooms - - - -	6	1	7
Reception cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	3	1	4

None of the cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer, and at daylight in winter, retiring at 6 p.m. all the year. There is only one infirmary.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed at oakum picking, making mats, making and mending the prisoners' shoes and clothes, &c. The females are engaged in washing, making, and mending prison shirts and stockings and the female clothing.

The prisoners work 10 hours every day in summer, and from daylight until dusk in the winter.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 40*l.*

Two hours daily is allowed for exercise in the yards.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is that allowed by the official dietary of 1850. All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is about 2*s.* 1*d.* Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 112 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once every Sunday There is no schoolmaster or mistress. There is a fair supply of books, both religious and secular. Prisoners are never discharged destitute. No provision is made for ministering to Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

HEALTH.

The surgeon attends the prisoners every other day, and in cases of illness as often as is necessary. He also makes an inspection of the prisoners monthly. The prisoners have been generally healthy, and no epidemic has occurred.

The dietary he thinks quite sufficient for those whose constitution is sound and robust.

No complaints have been made of insufficient clothing or bedding; and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are in every way satisfactory.

35 males and 4 females have been punished for refractory conduct, and 2 prisoners have been sent to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions	—	1
Convicted at sessions	5	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	2	—
Others summarily convicted	2	1
For want of sureties	2	—
	11	2
Total	13	
Total on the same day last year	8	2

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Men.—Picking oakum.
Women.—Mending clothing.

DYMCHURCH.—PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF ROMNEY MARSH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	15	1	16
Greatest number at one time	2	—	2

Total expenditure for the prison - £32 10*s.* 1*d.*

This prison is precisely in the state described in my 28th Report, but the circumstances are somewhat altered by the Act of the last session of Parliament (27 & 28 Vict. c. 80), which extends the provisions of the "Criminal Justice Act, 1855," to the Liberties of the Cinque Ports and to the district of Romney Marsh. Previously to the enactment of this law the Justices possessed no power to pass sentence summarily in cases of larceny, which rendered it necessary that all small thefts, as of ducks for example, should be tried at the sessions; thus imposing upon the liberty the expense of a double journey to Canterbury, or the alternative of retaining prisoners for trial in this ill-appointed and inconvenient prison.

Since July last, when the Statute referred to received the Royal assent, no prisoners have been retained at Dymchurch except those on remand for re-examination, for which purpose it might serve sufficiently well if some better accommodation for women were provided. If prisoners of either sex are in confinement at the same time, they cannot properly be placed in the cells on the ground floor, as they could hold the most free communication with each other by speech, owing to the contiguity of the cells, and to their windows opening into one airing yard. The only other room for females opens from the bed-room of the gaoler, who being the only officer, keeps the key of it. If prisoners on remand and those committed for trial a few days before the sessions should continue to be retained at Dymchurch, it will be necessary that this state of things should be amended, either by providing more suitable accommodation for females, or still better by building a small lock-up house upon a plan which was proposed in August 1863, when the matter was before under consideration.

There were no prisoners in custody at the time of my last visit.

TENTERDEN.—TOWN GAOL.

This prison was found at my last visit in the condition described in the 28th Report, in addition to which it was very dirty and neglected. From the description there given of it, it will be seen that it is totally unfit to be used even as a lock-up house.

FAVERSHAM.—BOROUGH PRISON.

At the time of my inspection of this prison some years ago, I was assured that the Town Council had determined to discontinue its use except for the purpose of a lock-up house for prisoners before they are brought before the Magistrates, for which alone it is suited. At a recent visit, however, I found that this understanding had ceased to be regarded, as no less than 22 males and 4 females had been confined in the cells after conviction in the year ending at Michaelmas last. As this fact was derived from the register and confirmed by the superintendent of police, who is also the officer resident in the gaol, there can, I presume, be no doubt of its accuracy, but it is quite at variance with the formal return made at Michaelmas last, which states the numbers in the year to have been 8 males and 2 females only.

At the time of my visit a woman occupied one of the cells, under a sentence of 14 days' imprisonment for theft, and a boy was in the other, also under sentence for 14 days for a misdemeanor. There was no female officer, but the key of the woman's cell was in the hands of a policeman. These two cells form the whole of the prison. Each has two beds, and the cells measure about 10 feet square. There is a single airing yard for both sexes. Within the gaol inclosure are two police cells, in which prisoners are confined before they are taken before the Magistrates.

The bedding in the police cells was in such a filthy state as I have never seen equalled. There can be no doubt that this prison ought to be abolished, as being totally unfit for carrying out any wholesome discipline or effecting the classification required by law, although it might still be used as a lock-up house for remanded prisoners.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	116	8	124
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	30	1	31
Average daily number - -	—	—	22
Re-committals in the year -	14	—	—

Total expenditure for the prison -	£540 8*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£10 6*s.* 5*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	12	—	12
Cells not certified - - -	6	—	6
Day rooms - - -	1	1	2
Punishment cells - - -	1	—	1
Reception cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	3	1	4
For debtors:—			
Sleeping rooms - - -	2	—	2
Day rooms - - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	—	1

The certified cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise in the summer at 6, and in the winter at 7, and retire at 8 p.m.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners break stones, make mats, and pick oakum; and here it is necessary to remark upon the inconsistency of putting prisoners together in a yard to break stone for 8 hours in a day without any supervision, when the prison is furnished with separate cells under the idea of keeping them from communication. Cellular divisions in the yard, with an officer to prevent communication, would remove this anomaly; but the whole staff of the prison under the Governor consists of a single turnkey, who could not of course overlook all the prisoners of different classes.

The average weekly cost of prisoners' food per head is 3*s.* 10*d.* Five prisoners have received extra diet during the year.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The Church Service is read and a sermon preached every Sunday. The prisoners are also visited and instructed on religious subjects once a week. A schoolmaster attends twice a week, and instructs the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The supply of books is scarcely sufficient for the increased number of prisoners.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, or oftener if required. He describes the general health of the prisoners to be good, and states that no epidemic has affected them during the year.

11 prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct during the year, of whom one has been whipped, and one placed in irons.

No females were in confinement at the time of my last inspection, but there were 28 convicted felons, 3 vagrants, and 1 debtor.

MIDDLESEX.

COLDBATH FIELDS.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	9,189
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	1,896
Average daily number	1,783
Re-committals in the year	3,123

N.B.—No female prisoners are received here.

Total expenditure for the prison	£37,613 17*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour	£19 19*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals:—

Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	326
Cells not certified	945
Day rooms	14
Punishment cells	6
Reception room	1
Yards for exercise	14
Cells lighted at night	326

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 9 p.m. all the year round.

The infirmaries are spacious and well ventilated, and there is a separate ward for fever cases.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners work on the treadmill, grinding corn, pick oakum, and do tailoring, shoemaking, and various trades and works required in the prison.

The prisoners work about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 1,997*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The prisoners are allowed 15 minutes exercise before each meal.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Prisoner is as follows :—

—	Bread.	Cocoa.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	140	7	16	56	3	7
2nd Class	140	—	8	16	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$
3rd Class	140	—	—	—	—	$17\frac{1}{2}$

Prisoners in the second class, whose terms of imprisonment exceed three calendar months, have 4 oz. of meat and 8 oz. of potatoes for dinner on Thursdays, in place of gruel.

Prisoners in the third class, who work on the wheel, have one pint of soup for dinner on Wednesdays and Sundays in place of gruel.

N.B.—Prisoners under punishment for prison offences have third-class diet, unless specially sentenced to have bread and water only.

Boys under 16 years of age have $5\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of bread at each meal.

All necessaries are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There are two chaplains, by whom Divine Service is performed once daily in each of the two chapels of the prison, and twice on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, a sermon being preached at each of these services. They celebrate the Holy Communion once in every month, visit the infirmary and prisoners under punishment daily, see all prisoners on admission, and as frequently during their confinement as opportunity allows.

There are three schoolmasters, each of whom takes six

classes daily; the number under instruction at the present time being about 450. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books, as well as those of general information.

The Discharged Prisoners' Relief Committee (formed under the auspices of the "Reformatory and Refuge Union") employ an agent in finding work for such prisoners on their release as the Visiting Justices may think proper to assist under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 44. A lay agent is also occupied within the prison in investigating cases for such assistance. He acts also as a Scripture reader under the control and supervision of the chaplain.

Prisoners who are not of the Church of England are allowed on application to receive the visits of ministers of their respective denominations.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice daily, from 7 to 9 a.m., and between 9 and 10 p.m., and more frequently when required. He examines every prisoner upon admission, and inspects all the prisoners twice in each week.

The health of the greater part of the prisoners has been good, but the cases of sickness and the deaths have been much greater in number during the last year than usual. No epidemic has visited the prison.

The surgeon is of opinion that the present dietary is barely sufficient for the prisoners; the clothing and bedding he considers sufficient for most of the prisoners; the ventilation and drainage are generally good; the warming of the new part of the prison is good, but in the old prison very imperfect.

The number of prisoners placed upon extra food during the year (not including infirmary cases) has amounted to 364; but in addition to this number, the greater part of the prisoners upon second-class diet have been put upon first-class diet about the end of the third month.

One prisoner escaped and was not retaken; a second, who also escaped, was immediately recaptured. Two new wings, containing 326 cells for separate confinement, have been erected and occupied.

13,489 prisoners have been punished for prison offences during the past year, of whom 30 have been flogged. There have been 39 deaths. Two prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds, and six others placed in a lunatic asylum.

The very large increase which has taken place in the number of prison punishments in late years has probably been due to the overcrowded state of the prison, making it more and more difficult to maintain subordination. It is shown below:—

	From Michaelmas 1859 to the same period 1864.				
	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.
Handcuffs and other irons -	8	8	6	—	—
Whippings with cat - -	6	9	9	10	14
„ „ birch rod -	3	—	1	5	16
Dark or solitary cells - -	132	190	267	282	417
Other punishments - - -	5,435	6,945	6,227	9,390	13,042
	5,584	7,152	6,510	9,687	13,489

The higher rate of sickness and mortality in the same period is equally striking, although attributable to other causes, to which it is probable that the alterations recently made in the rules relating to diet and labour have the most contributed; for while the dietary has been very considerably reduced the labour has been increased by requiring prisoners for short sentences, who, by reason of the scantiness of their diet, had formerly been exempted from treadmill labour, to perform it, and likewise by enlarging the limits of age between which that description of labour had been imposed. The increase alluded to is shown in the following table:—

	From Michaelmas 1859 to the same period 1864.				
	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.
Slight indisposition - - -	1,950	2,704	4,102	3,940	4,818
Infirmary cases - - -	83	114	99	166	235
Lunacy - - - -	4	3	2	3	6
Pardons on medical grounds -	10	2	1	—	2
Deaths - - - -	18	22	13	21	39
Greatest number of sick at any one time.	33	91	131	123	134

In addition to the Governor, chaplains, and surgeon, the staff of the prison consists of no less than 147 officers; the number of subordinate officers having been increased in the last five years from 115, to keep pace with the augmented population.

The progressive increase in the number of prisoners in those years is shown in the following table; but even the high rate of 1864 has already been far exceeded, for on the

26th of January of the present year the daily number had reached 1,949 :—

	From Michaelmas 1859 to the same period 1864.				
	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the year.	1,401	1,558	1,714	1,760	1,896
Daily average number of prisoners throughout the year.	1,250	1,431	1,594	1,610	1,783

The total number of prisoners committed summarily and from sessions, together with the length of their several sentences, are set down very clearly in the following table:—

—	—	—	Under 14 Days.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and upwards.	Penal Servitude.	Total Commitments.	
From Michaelmas 1859 to the same period 1864.	1859-60	Summary	1,448	1,245	1,299	567	956	244	—	—	—	5,759	6,938
		Sessions	8	13	39	44	160	270	329	55	261	1,179	
	1860-1	Summary	1,890	1,443	1,504	618	1,129	319	—	—	—	6,903	8,065
		Sessions	16	5	64	40	130	271	334	70	232	1,162	
	1861-2	Summary	2,146	1,764	1,672	747	1,209	352	—	—	—	7,890	9,261
		Sessions	18	5	27	40	150	361	438	77	255	1,371	
	1862-3	Summary	2,038	1,683	1,715	739	1,132	330	—	—	—	7,637	9,229
		Sessions	7	20	35	40	206	376	532	62	314	1,592	
	1863-4	Summary	1,869	1,716	1,862	763	962	313	—	—	—	7,485	9,189
		Sessions	4	14	45	51	99	462	545	118	266	1,704	

WESTMINSTER.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALE PRISONERS.

Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - 4,745
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - 770
Average daily number - - - - 657
Re-committals in the year - - - - 2,780

N.B.—No male prisoners are received here.

Total expenditure for the prison - £20,323 10*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - - - - £19 0*s.* 0*d.*

Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	544
Cells for sleeping, not certified	76
Day rooms	5
Punishment cells	7
Reception cells	22
Yards for exercise	11

All the certified cells are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 6 p.m. all the year.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are employed at oakum picking, needlework, knitting, bonnet making, mat making, washing, and making and repairing the county clothing.

They work for about 9½ hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting costs of materials, amounts to 330*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners are allowed one hour for exercise daily.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.*

611 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for an aggregate period of 3,931 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services on Sundays and the great Christian festivals, and reads prayers every week day; administers the sacrament six times in the year; visits and reads prayers to the sick; sees every prisoner on her admission and whenever it is necessary. These duties occupy his time for six or seven hours every day. The schoolmistress teaches the prisoners from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with the exception of 1½ hours for breakfast and dinner. There is a society "for the reformation and employment of "discharged criminals," which grants sums of money to the different reformatories into which discharged prisoners are received. By these means 148 females were provided for on their liberation during the past year. A grant is also made to the Ladies' Patronage Society, by whom great benefit is conferred on discharged prisoners. A Romish

priest attends the prison at stated times, and Dissenters may see their own ministers according to the Act 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64., sect. 31.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a day, and examines every prisoner on her admission. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The present dietary is sufficient. The clothing and bedding are changed according to the season, and are sufficient. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

There are 62 officials belonging to the prison, all of whom are efficient.

2,178 prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct. 10 deaths have occurred, and two prisoners have been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	289
„ sentenced to penal servitude	49
Convicted summarily :—	
Under the Criminal Justice Act	105
„ the Vagrant Act	51
For assault	60
Others summarily convicted	94
Total	648
Total on the same day last year	586

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Picking oakum	389
Needlework	162
Cleaners, cooks, under medical observation, &c.	97

CLERKENWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF DETENTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	5,887	2,382	8,269
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	235	70	305
Average daily number	162	66	228
Re-committals in the year	899	561	1,460

Total expenditure for the prison -	£7,078 13*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£31 0*s.* 11*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	191	97	288
Punishment cells - -	3	2	5
Reception cells - - -	19	9	28
Yards for exercise - - -	3	2	5
Cells lighted at night - -	10	6	16

Prisoners rise at 6.45 a.m., and retire at 6 p.m., both winter and summer.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are occupied in repairing the prison clothing, and cleaning and repairing the prison.

The prisoners being untried are employed for six hours daily by their own consent.

Prisoners committed for want of bail are allowed three hours exercise daily, and those on remand 1¼ hour.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is, for—

Males.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - -	140	7	24	32	4½	7
2nd Class - - -	140	—	18	—	3	15
3rd Class - - -	112	—	12	—	3	15

Females confined for less than three months, and prisoners of both sexes under 17 years of age, have 4 ounces less bread daily.

Prisoners may provide for themselves, in which case they do not receive any allowance.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 9*d.*, a large proportion of the prisoners being fed by their friends.

57 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 695 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services on Sundays and reads prayers daily. He visits the sick every day, and also every occupied cell, and prisoners under punishment, except on Sundays. There is neither schoolmaster nor mistress. There is a sufficient supply of religious and secular books.

There is no society for aiding prisoners when discharged.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a day, and sees those who are sick, and the fresh admissions; inspects every prisoner twice a week. The general health has been extremely good, and no epidemic has prevailed. The dietary answers well, as no hard labour is exacted, the prisoners being untried. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. The drainage is satisfactory, but the warming and ventilation are imperfect.

297 males and 21 females have been punished for refractory conduct during the year, and four deaths have occurred. Two prisoners have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	124	44
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	106	49
Committed for want of sureties - -	24	19
Deserters awaiting a route - - -	6	—
	260	112
Total - -	372	
Total on the same day last year -	203	78
Total - -	281	

Postscript.—The following extract from a report made by the Governor to the Visiting Justices on the injury to discipline resulting from the overcrowded state of the prison, puts the case in so clear a point of view that no apology is necessary for introducing it in this place:—

"On Monday, 6th February, I had in custody 260 prisoners, with accommodation for 191 in separate cells, a dormitory containing 21 beds, and three rooms with three beds in each, making a total accommodation for 221 male prisoners; of these prisoners 107 were for trial, and 47 were boys under 16 years. These are the special times when the inconvenience arises, but with the exception of the first day or two after the opening of the ses-

sions, the prison is often full beyond the accommodation in certified cells, excepting only during the summer months, when London thieves betake themselves to the country. On the occasions of the overcrowding of the prison I have been obliged to lose sight of the separate system, and place prisoners in the dormitory referred to, under the supervision, day and night, of an extra officer. Others have been placed in the octagon rooms in the centre of the prison, by threes and fours, and cells certified for one prisoner each have had three confined in them day and night, with but a nominal supervision of the night watch, with a view to their safe custody only. The inconvenience of this is great, and ruins all endeavour to maintain proper discipline. Both officers and prisoners feel the ill effects of it, and those who at other times are quiet and well-conducted prisoners become talkative, both in the chapel and at exercise ; the good effects of the separate system are banished, while the officers, with energies over-taxed, have not the power of checking misconduct, or even seeing that the cells are kept clean and in order ; and thus things continue for even days after the pressure has passed. I have not alluded to the danger, in a sanitary point of view, of placing three prisoners in these cells, each of which has a water-closet and but a small aperture for external air, leaving this for the Surgeon's report. Neither have I alluded to the female portion of the prison, the number of prisoners rarely exceeding the accommodation of 100 cells (separate). But I would wish, before closing my report, to give you one of the many instances which tend to disorganize any system in the prison at these times.

"From 12 to 2 p.m. daily every prisoner may have two visitors, the daily average being 90! When each prisoner has a cell to himself, the duty can be performed, though even then much care is required to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles, everything being closely searched. But when prisoners, three in a cell, have visitors, the occupants have to be moved and removed from cell to cell, and from rooms to cells, that they may be visited separately (others taking the places of those being visited in the cells). This causes an extraordinary amount of confusion and work to the whole establishment, and in some cases violent disputes arise amongst the prisoners located together, who, though already in prison, hesitate not to purloin the food of their unwilling associates."

NEWGATE GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,541	337	1,878
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	148	26	174
Average daily number - -	93	18	111
Re-committals to this and other prisons - - -	443	63	506

Total expenditure for the prison -	£5,611 1*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£50 4*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	133	60	193
Punishment cells - - -	6	2	8
Reception cells - - -	10	8	18
Yards for exercise - - -	4	1	5

The prisoners rise at 5.30 in the summer and 6.30 a.m. in the winter. They retire at 8 p.m. all the year.

There are infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners under sentence of penal servitude pick oakum. The untried whitewash, paint, and clean the prison, cells, and yards, and some act as nurses to the sick. The females knit stockings, make and repair the prison clothing, do the laundry work and cleaning.

The time for labour depends upon the skill of the prisoner in picking his allowance of oakum, viz. 3 lbs. per diem.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the costs of materials, amounts to 34*l.* 6*s.*

Prisoners are allowed 1½ hour daily for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each prisoner is as follows :—

Males :—Bread - - -	10½ lbs.
Meat - - - -	21 oz.
Potatoes - -	2 lbs.
Soup - - - -	3 pts.
Gruel - -	14 pts.
Females receive the same allowance, excepting bread, which is - - -	7 lbs. 14 oz.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4½*d.*

No prisoners have received extra diet but those who are sick, suckling, or condemned to death.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

There is service in the chapel every day but Saturday and during the sessions. The schoolmaster acts as clerk ;

there is no schoolmistress employed. The supply of books is sufficient. The sheriffs' fund is ample for all ordinary purposes. Dissenting and other ministers are sent to when prisoners request it.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison once daily, and oftener if necessary, and examines every prisoner twice a week. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is sufficient, as there is no hard labour in this prison. The clothes and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

212 males and 2 females have been punished for refractory conduct, and 3 prisoners have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	25	4
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	46	12
Convicted at assizes - - - -	—	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	25	5
„ sentenced to death - -	1	—
	97	23
Total - -	120	
Total on the same day last year -	81	15
Total - -	96	

The male convicts were employed in picking oakum, and many of the females, including the untried, were engaged in needlework and other domestic employments.

HOLLOWAY—.CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,529	484	2,013
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	332	75	407
Average daily number - -	316	48	364
Re-committals in the year -	482	183	665

Total expenditure for the prison	£7,827 14*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£18 8*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	373	65	438
Work rooms - - -	11	3	14
Punishment cells - - -	12	2	14
Reception cells - - -	11	3	14
Yards for exercise - - -	2	2	4

All cells are lighted at night except the refractory cells.

The prisoners rise at 5.30 in summer and 6.30 in winter, and retire at 8.45 all the year. On Sundays they rise at 6.30, and retire at 8 p.m. all the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed on the treadwheel, oakum and fibre picking, mat-making, matting-weaving, smiths' work, basket-making, bookbinding, bricklaying, carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, painting, whitewashing, brush-making, bass plaiting and balling, wood chopping, as cooks, barbers, nurses, picking hair, &c. The females pick oakum, wash for this and Whitecross street prisons, knit stockings, do needlework, cleaning, &c.

The treadwheel raises water for the use of the prison.

Prisoners work at their several occupations for 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 1,116*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Exercise in the yards is allowed for half an hour both morning and evening.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is that recommended by the official dietary of 1850.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0¾*d.*

145 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 5,658 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services on Sundays with sermons ; reads prayers daily, and addresses the prisoners

every Wednesday; sees every prisoner both on admission and discharge; visits the sick daily, and cellular visitation in rotation; inspects the schools. The schoolmaster acts as chapel clerk; has charge of the library, and distributes the books, and is engaged four hours daily in instructing the prisoners. A warder (female) acts as schoolmistress, and devotes the afternoon to scholastic duties. The prison is well supplied with books. Deserving prisoners are generally assisted by means of the Sheriffs' and Magistrates' Funds, and the great extent to which this assistance is given is shown in the accompanying return.

Dissenters and Roman Catholics have every facility given to them for seeing their own ministers.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners who have received pecuniary or other Assistance on their Discharge from the City Prison, Holloway, from the 30th September 1863 to the 29th September 1864.

Pecuniary Assistance.		Clothing.		Sent to Sea.	Sent Home to Friends.		Sent to Reformatories.		Sent to Situations.		Supplied with Tools or Stock.		Total No. Relieved.		REMARKS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
476	102	130	97	11	14	10	9	21	3	4	46	27	689	261	Many of the persons who have been assisted in this manner are known by the authorities of the prison to be now earning an honest livelihood.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the prison once daily, and oftener in cases of emergency. The general health of the prisoners has been good; only two cases of fever and one of small-pox having occurred, and no other prisoner having been infected by them. The dietary, clothing, and bedding are all sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage highly satisfactory.

1,375 males and 73 females have been punished for refractory behaviour, of whom one has been whipped and 14 put in irons.

One prisoner has died, one has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum during the past year.

The accounts of the prison are so satisfactory and so accurately kept, that I think it may be useful to insert the following report.

CITY PRISON, HOLLOWAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1864.

THE Clerk and Steward's Annual Report to the Governor for the Year ending Michaelmas 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the prison at the commencement of the year -	323	73	396
Committed from Central Criminal Court - -	182	20	202
„ for want of sureties - - -	10	2	12
„ „ deserters from the army - -	7	—	7
„ „ summary convictions - -	1,330	462	1,792
Total - -	1,852	557	2,409

DISPOSAL of the above Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Removed to schools and reformatories - -	9	3	12
„ „ lunatic asylums - - -	—	1	1
Discharged on pardon or commutation - -	3	—	3
„ „ payment of fines - - -	76	12	88
„ „ termination of sentence - -	1,460	500	1,960
Bailed - - - - - -	7	1	8
Died - - - - - -	1	—	1
Remaining at the end of the year - -	296	40	336
Total - -	1,852	557	2,409

Daily average number in the year -	364
Greatest number at any one time -	407

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Daily average - - 364.

Mat-making - - -	83	Brought forward - -	300
Balling bass - - -	5	Turners - - -	1
Grinding colour - -	2	Cooks - - - -	5
Picking oakum - - -	62	Bookbinding - - -	1
„ fibre - - -	18	Tailoring - - -	13
Cutting junk - - -	4	Shoemaking - - -	10
Treadwheel (pumping water) -	65	Brushmaking - - -	1
Washing and cleaning - -	28	Barbers - - -	2
Whitewashing - - -	6	Knitting - - -	15
Wood chopping - -	4	Excused, sick in cell - -	5
Garden labour - - -	17	„ „ infirmary -	10
Smiths and stokers - -	3	Nurses - - -	1
Carpenters - - -	3		
Total - -	300	Total - -	364

Articles made and repaired by Male Prisoners.

	Made.	Repaired.
Tailoring:		
Jackets for prisoners' use	144	2,135
Waistcoats „ „	96	1,475
Trowsers „ „	357	3,028
Braces „ „	—	698
Stocks „ „	—	507
Hammocks „ „	—	132
Canvas aprons „ „	67	40
Uniform great coats for officers	12	20
„ frock „ „	58	40
„ trowsers „	98	90
Drawers „	10	—
Uniform caps „	40	—
„ jackets „	7	3
„ waistcoats „	3	1
Emanuel Hospital boys' suits	67	—
„ „ „ outfits	2	—
Shoemaking:—		
Shoes (pairs), prisoners' use	219	2,179
„ „ „ own	—	146
Hammock straps	336	1,397
Emanuel Hospital boys' boots	66	228
„ „ girls' „	75	170
Officers and families' „	66	105
Matmaking:—		
Rug and diamond mats	18,949	
Double bordered „	2,142	
Imitation board „	4,099	
Sinnott mats	1,341	
Outsizes	4,060	
Total number of mats made	30,591	

Pickers:—	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Oakum	25	4	0	0
Bass	51	12	0	0
Colour	3	1	0	2
Fibre	3	11	1	0

Bookbinding:—	Made.	Repaired.
Bibles rebound	15	37
Prayer and hymn books	42	102
Library books	160	143
Account books for prison use	35	12
Officers' own books	—	—
Volumes of newspapers and sessions papers	9	—

Turners and Brushmakers:—	
Brooms	86
Brushes	925
Salt-cellars	128
Tool handles	78
Cocoa rubbers	246

SMITHS, BRICKLAYERS, AND WHITEWASHERS :—	Made.	Repaired
The whole of the cells limewashed, corridors coloured, doors and railings painted, roofs repaired with cement and lead, 24 new chimney pots fixed, two forcing pits built, brickwork made good in resetting, steam boilers and underground flues repaired.		
Kitchen and cell utensils	208	803
Smiths' and garden tools, and various articles	36	272
Gas lamps, shades, &c.	8	173
Gas and water cocks and pipes	—	576
Gongs, bells, locks, and keys	—	165
Plates and hooks for ditto	130	157
CARPENTERS :—		
Mangles	1	2
Foot tubs, soap boxes, &c.	58	495
Forcing frame, 1 ; garden boxes, 8 ; lights, 2	11	6
Doors, 2 ; cutting and drawing boards, 8	10	32
Sofas, 2 ; chairs, 4	—	6
89 looms; 20 wheelbarrows	—	109
WOODCHOPPING :—		
Bundles of firewood	28,162	
WASHERS :—		
Pillow ticks	626	
Hammocks	736	
Blankets	718	
Rugs	97	
Bed ticks	368	

RETURN showing Time and Value of Male Prisoners' Labour.

No. of Days.	Trade.	Rate. s.	d.		£	s.	d.
2,950	Tailors	2	0	per day	295	0	0
2,500	Shoemakers	2	0	„	250	0	0
	Carpenters	—			77	8	3
	Smiths	—			174	6	4
312	Stokers	1	0	„	15	12	0
207	Painters	2	0	„	20	14	0
489	Bricklayers and whitewashers	2	0	„	48	18	0
152	Washers	1	3	„	9	10	0
108	Bookbinders	2	0	„	10	16	0
141	Tinmen	2	0	„	14	2	0
384	Woodchoppers	1	0	„	19	4	0
2,563	Gardeners	1	3	„	160	3	9
1,825	Cooks	1	3	„	114	1	3
140	Labourers	1	0	„	7	0	0
111	Turners	2	0	„	11	2	0
199	Brushmakers	2	0	„	19	18	0
					£1,247	15	7

The average daily consumption of water is one tank of 3,500 gallons, which at the price charged by the New River Company, viz., 7*s.* 6*d.* per tank, would amount to	136	17	6
	£1,384	13	1

Value of Work done by Female Prisoners.

No.	Made.		£	s.	d.	Repaired.		£	s.	d.
341	Cotton shirts	@ /4	5	13	8	5,137	@ /1	21	8	1
145	Flannel „	@ /3	1	16	3	1,332	@ /1	5	11	0
47	„ drawers	@ /3	0	11	9	881	@ /1	3	13	5
87	Gowns	@ /8	2	18	0	357	@ /1	1	9	9
65	Petticoats	@ /4	1	1	8	345	@ /1	1	8	9
100	Shifts	@ /3	1	5	0	405	@ /1	1	13	9
300	Caps knitted	@ /3	3	15	0	555	@ /0¼	0	11	6¾
	Neckerchiefs	@ /0½		—		217	@ /0¼	0	4	6¼
528	Handkerchiefs	@ /0½	1	2	0	13	@ /0¼	0	0	3¼
	Aprons	@ /1		—		423	@ /0½	0	17	7½
	Cloaks	@ /3		—		40	@ /1	0	3	4
464	Pairs stockings	@ /8	15	9	4	16,978	@ /0¾	53	1	1½
314	Sheets	@ /1	1	6	2	309	@ /1	1	5	9
30	Bed and pillow ticks	@ /1½	0	3	9	275	@ /0½	0	11	5½
318	Towels	@ /0½	0	13	3	398	@ /0¼	0	8	3½
	Coverlids	@ /2		—		20	@ /1	0	1	8
17	Uniforms	@ 3/6	2	19	6	26	@ 1/0	1	6	0
			£ 38	15	4	Repaired		93	16	4¼
						Made		38	15	4
								£ 132	11	8¼

18,812	Cotton shirts	Total 121,212 ; or 6,060½ score washed, at 1s. per score	303	0	6
1,930	Gowns			
936	Petticoats			
3,212	Shifts			
19,380	Stockings			
6,841	Flannel drawers			
13,995	Sheets			
23,854	Towels			
13,495	Caps			
18,757	Other garments			
121,212				

£435 12 2½

Actual Profits of Prisoners' Labour.

	Profit.			Materials.			Total Receipts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mat-making	769	14	0		—		769	14	0
Oakum picking	64	10	0		—		64	10	0
Newgate Uniforms :—									
Males	10	2	6	52	19	6	63	2	0
Prison Clothing		—			—			—	
Debtors' Prison :—									
Washing	18	11	0		—		18	11	0
Firewood	4	13	9	10	6	3	15	0	0
Uniforms	8	13	6	45	1	5	53	14	11
Emanuel Hospital :—									
Shoes	30	15	10	41	8	1	72	3	11
Tailoring	10	3	8	57	5	4	67	9	0
Firewood	1	17	6	3	7	6	5	5	0
Lord Mayor :—									
Uniforms, Mansion House	7	13	9	48	5	11	55	19	8
„ Guildhall	2	11	6	13	14	10	16	6	4

	Profits. £ s. d.	Materials. £ s. d.	Total. Receipts. £ s. d.
SLOPWORK :—			
Jordan	1 18 0	0 5 0	2 3 0
Tailor	4 18 4	0 10 0	5 8 4
Shoemaker	11 7 8	16 13 4	28 1 0
GARDEN STUFFS :—			
Potatoe and garden produce	144 3 8	21 3 11	165 7 7
Vagrants' forfeits	10 12 11	—	10 12 11
Kitchen stuffs	5 5 0	—	5 5 0
Items not above enumerated	8 12 0	—	8 12 0
	£ 1,116 4 7	311 1 1	1,427 5 8

RETURN showing the Expenses in detail, and total Cost of the Prison, Officers and Prisoners.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total cost of prison diet		1,963 11 8
" " Surgeon's extra allowances	125 9 10	
" " " medicine	50 0 0	
		175 9 10
" " prisoners' clothing		450 17 5
" " furniture	9 9 5	
" " bedding	61 11 8	
" " gas	367 4 0	
" " candles	4 14 6	
" " oil	20 1 9	
" " coal	349 4 0	
" " firewood	28 6 3	
		840 11 7
" " soap, soda, &c.		156 7 4
" " stationery, books, &c.		47 18 9
" " rates and taxes		33 2 3
" " officers' salaries		3,715 3 5
" " " uniforms		122 10 3
" " removal of prisoners		8 8 2
" " relief on discharge		10 14 6
" " ordinary repairs		184 6 5
" " other establishment charges		80 13 7
" " additions and alterations		37 19 4
		£ 7,827 14 6

RETURN showing the Funds from which the Expenses and Charges of the Prison are payable.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net profits of prisoners' labour	1,116 4 7	
Received for subsistence of military prisoners	6 10 0	
" " " customs "	1 7 6	
" " " vagrants	12 1 1	
		1,136 3 2
Amount charged to H.M. Treasury for convicted prisoners		2,400 16 9
Estimated value of male labour		1,384 13 1
Estimated value of female labour		435 12 2
Cost to the City		2,470 9 4
		£7,827 14 6

	Daily Average for 7 years, 1858 to 1864, 353			Daily Average for 2 years, 1863, 1864, 374		
Daily Average Number of Prisoners						
To cost of ordinary and extra diet, sick allowances, and medicine	£ 2,275	s. 9	d. 4	£ 2,325	s. 14	d. 3
To cost of ditto per head per annum	6	8	11	6	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ „ week	0	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
„ clothing, washing, and cooking	426	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	719	8	1
„ ditto per head per annum	1	4	2	1	18	$5\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ „ week	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
„ furniture, bedding, fuel and gas, stationery, books, relief on discharge, removal of prisoners	886	3	6	775	8	8
„ ditto per head per annum	2	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ „ week	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
„ rates, repairs, and other establishment charges	372	15	4	273	9	2
„ ditto per head per annum	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ „ week	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
„ officers' salaries and uniforms	3,670	12	10	3,800	7	5
„ ditto per head per annum	10	7	$11\frac{1}{3}$	10	3	$2\frac{1}{3}$
„ „ „ week	0	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$
„ new buildings, additions, and alterations	87	2	4	109	5	4
„ ditto per head per annum	0	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	5	10
„ „ „ week	0	0	1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
£	7,741	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	8,025	9	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Expenditure per head per annum for 7 years	21	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$		—	
„ „ „ „ 2 „		—		21	7	$11\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ „ week 7 „	0	8	$4\frac{1}{4}$		—	
„ „ „ „ 2 „		—			8	2

DEBTORS' PRISON, WHITECROSS STREET.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	1,560	69	1,629
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	129	5	134
Average daily number	—	—	99

Total expenditure for the prison - £4,472 13*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner:—
For those on prison dietary - £49 1*s.* 7*d.*
For those maintaining themselves - £41 3*s.* 11*d.*

The average number of prisoners who avail themselves of the dietary are generally about two-fifths of the whole.

The male prisoners, except those in the reception ward and the infirmary, are lodged in berths separated from each other, but open at the top, each containing a bed, a wash-

hand stand, and other necessary conveniences. Of these there exist enough to receive more than the largest number that has been attained of late years, or is ever likely to occur again.

The day-rooms are nine for the men and one for the women, well warmed and lighted, and sufficiently convenient. Visitors are no longer admitted into them as formerly, but are freely allowed to converse with the debtors in rooms specially provided under the chapel floor.

The dietary of the prison consists, weekly, of bread 10½ lbs., meat 21 ozs., potatoes 2 lbs., soup 3 pints, cocoa 10½ oz., sugar 10½ ozs., besides oatmeal gruel, most of which articles are supplied by contract. 21 prisoners, on the dietary of the prison, have by order of the surgeon received extra diet, consisting of tea, sugar, milk, beer or spirits, for periods varying from a week to a much longer period. The average weekly cost of the dietary per head has been 3*s.* 0½*d.*

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees the patients in the infirmary, and any others who may apply to him; the general health of the prisoners has been good.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers and preaches a sermon morning and evening every Sunday, reads a portion of the Liturgy and expounds a portion of Scripture consecutively daily. There is no schoolmaster, all the inmates being adults.

The chaplain has for some years established a library, containing an ample supply of religious, historical, and scientific information; the prisoners have daily access to the room where the books are deposited.

A fund, called the Sheriffs' Fund, entirely at the disposal and discretion of the Alderman, Chairman of the Gaol Committee, is administered through the Governor to prisoners requiring aid on their discharge from custody; the amount of the alms is regulated by the necessities of each case. It is given principally to help them to reach their homes without expense.

Prisoners of all religious denominations to a considerable extent frequently attend the Sunday and daily services in the chapel. The chaplain distributes books and tracts in various languages to the inmates under his charge. All prisoners not of the Established Church are visited whenever required by ministers of their own particular denominations.

On the last day of inspection the following were in custody, of whom three were women:—

Sheriff's debtors	57
Chancery prisoners	2
Remanded bankrupt	1
County Court debtors	22
Prisoners removed hither from the Queen's Prison when the latter was finally shut up	3
Total	85

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	95	10	105
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	29	14	43
Average daily number	24	9	33
Re-committals	16	3	19

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,209 11*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£36 13*s.* 1*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells not certified	36	6	42
Day rooms	2	1	3
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Reception cells	5	—	5
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	1	2
Day rooms	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m. all the year round.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work on the treadwheel, which is unproductive, pick oakum, make and mend the prison clothing, &c., cook, and clean the prison, work at their own trades, &c. The treadmill is worked seven hours daily; those who work upon it take equal periods of labour and rest, so that each gang works $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day; in the intervals of rest they pick oakum.

The females pick oakum, wash and mangle, knit stockings, sew, and clean the prison; the hours of work are about $8\frac{3}{4}$ per diem.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 20*l.*

One hour a day, divided into three equal portions, is allowed for exercise in the yards.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is as follows:—

—	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Indian Meal.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Milk.
Males:—	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.	pts.
1st Class	7 0	1 12	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	10 8	1 12	—	—	—	—
3rd Class	3 8	6 2	3 8	—	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$
4th Class	4 4	6 2	1 8	1	1 8	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Females:—						
1st Class	7 0	1 12	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	10 8	1 12	—	—	—	—
3rd Class	2 10	4 6	2 10	—	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$
4th Class	3 6	4 6	1 2	4	1 0	$8\frac{1}{2}$

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}$*d.* 20 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 389 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain does duty twice on Sundays and reads prayers daily, besides giving an exposition of Scripture once a week or oftener; visits the sick daily and every prisoner separately twice a week. The schoolmaster instructs the male prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the females are similarly taught by the female

warder. There is an abundant supply of books, both religious and secular.

A prisoners' relief fund exists, and is supported by contributions of the benevolent; much good has arisen from it. Every facility is given to Roman Catholic and Dissenting prisoners who are desirous of being attended by their own ministers.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees every prisoner once a week. The general health of the prisoners has been moderately good, but during the winter and spring influenza and diarrhœa were very prevalent. The dietary he considers sufficient, and likewise the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

One prisoner escaped, but was immediately recaptured. Three cells have had a warming apparatus applied to them. There are eight male and two female officers, all of whom are efficient. One death has occurred; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum. 19 males and 4 females have been punished for refractory conduct.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	16	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	19	5
Total	24	
Total on the same day last year	30	7
Total	37	

The male prisoners on the day of inspection were employed on the treadmill and picking oakum alternately, as described above, but the spells of work upon the wheel were unusually short, being only of 2½ minutes' duration.

USK.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	626	215	841
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	112	33	145
Average daily number - -	—	—	104
Re-committals - - -	128	72	200

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,675 1*s.* 4*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£25 4*s.* 8½*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	99	37	136
Punishment cells - -	—	—	1
Reception cells - - -	7	2	9
Yards for exercise - -	16	5	21

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise all the year at 6 a.m. and retire at 7.30 p.m. There is an infirmary for females, but none for males.

Labour and Employment.

The males work at the treadmill, which is unproductive, stone breaking, oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, mat-making, gardening, pumping water, and cleaning the prison. The females pick oakum, and are engaged in knitting, sewing, washing, ironing, and cleaning. Prisoners work nine hours daily; those on the treadmill labour for 7½ hours.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 50*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

One hour's exercise is allowed daily to those not at hard labour, and all prisoners alike have two hours' exercise on Sundays.

DIET OF PRISONERS.

THE Weekly Amount of Food supplied is as under.

—	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Milk.
MALES:—	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - - -	112	28	—	—	—	—
2nd Class - - -	168	28	—	—	—	—
3rd Class - - -	56	154	—	—	—	10½
4th Class - - -	68	122	8	24	2	8½
FEMALES:—						
1st Class - - -	112	28	—	—	—	—
2nd Class - - -	168	28	—	—	—	—
3rd Class - - -	42	112	—	—	—	10½
4th Class - - -	54	88	8	16	2	8½

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food is 2*s.* 3*d.* per head. 31 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for a period of 372 days.

RELIGIOUS AND SCHOLASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and gives an exposition of Scripture twice or thrice a week; visits all prisoners twice a week, and imparts to them spiritual instruction; sees and admonishes all prisoners on their admission and discharge, and selects books from the library for the use of the prisoners. The schoolmaster gives instruction to those who need it for four hours daily, but he also acts as a warder, and distributes the books, of which there is a fair supply. The schoolmistress performs duties similar to those of the schoolmaster. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. Dissenters and Roman Catholics may see their own ministers if they desire it.

HEALTH.

The surgeon visits the sick daily, and the other prisoners twice a week. The health has been generally good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The diet is sufficient for health and strength; the clothing and bedding likewise, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

180 males and 10 females have been punished for refractory conduct, and one prisoner has died during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	12	8
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	14	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	13	8
„ the Vagrant Act	2	1
For assault	9	—
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	8	3
	61	25
Total	86	
Total on the same day last year	82	20
Total	102	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill	20
Pumping water	1
Picking oakum	24
Breaking stones	12
Tailoring	2
Shoemaking	1
Females.—Washing, sewing, cleaning, oakum picking, and mending clothes for the prison	25

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	269	29	298
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	68	3	71
Average daily number	41	4	45
Re-committals	112	2	114

Total expenditure for the prison -	£15 9*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£26 1*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for Prisoners.

The greater part of the prison having been pulled down, and the new building being in course of erection, it would answer no purpose to enumerate the cells which are left standing, as they will be demolished as the new prison is completed.

The prisoners rise at 6 in the summer and at daylight in the winter, and retire to bed at 8 in winter and 9 in summer; they are employed almost exclusively in stone breaking, by which a profit of 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton is realized. The females wash, iron, bake, and do other work for the prison.

The profit received in the last year for prisoners' labour was only 6*l.* 18*s.* in consequence of the removal of many of them, made necessary by the alterations.

The dietary is the same as has been in use for several years, and its average weekly cost per head is 2*s.* 6¼*d.* 16 prisoners have received extra diet for an aggregate period of 290 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs one whole service on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, visits the gaol several times during the week, and occasionally sees a prisoner in private. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress, neither is there any society for aiding discharged prisoners. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books as well as those of general information. The prisoners can see a minister of their own persuasion by making the request, but they seldom do so.

Health.

The surgeon is required to attend three or four times each week; he describes the health of the prisoners to have been good, and states that no epidemic has prevailed.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	3	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	6	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	2	—
„ the Vagrant Act	3	1
„ the Game Laws	3	—
For assault	2	—
Debtors from the county courts	1	—
	22	5
Total	27	
Total on the same day last year	65	3
Total	68	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Tailoring	3
Breaking stone for sale	13
Washing	2
Females.—Repairing clothes and ironing	2

N.B.—On the day of inspection there were in Warwick County Gaol, under contract at 9*s.* 6*d.* per week, 15 convicted prisoners belonging to this county.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	725	6	731
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	180	—	180
Average daily number	99	1	100
Re-committals	166	—	166

Female criminal prisoners are sent to Wymondham Bridewell.

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,852 14*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£24 10*s.* 0*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.
For criminals :—	
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - - -	136
Cells not certified - - - -	33
Yards for exercise - - - - -	12
No cells are set apart for punishment or reception, nor are any rooms used as day rooms.	
For debtors :—	
Sleeping cells or rooms - - -	53
Day rooms - - - - - -	3
Yards for exercise - - - -	5
Cells lighted at night - - - -	136

Prisoners rise at six and retire at nine all the year. There is one infirmary.

Labour and Employment.

Prisoners work at the treadwheel, mat-making, weaving, sewing sacks, nose-bags, hair and oakum picking, knitting, shoemaking, tailoring, and whitewashing.

The treadwheel is used for raising water for the use of the prison.

Prisoners work 10½ hours daily, and those at hard labour nine hours on the treadmill if the daylight permits.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 201*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

From two to three hours daily is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class is as follows.

	Bread.	Gruel.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Meat.
	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.
1st Class - - - -	112	14	—	—	—
2nd Class - - - -	148	14	1	—	—
3rd Class - - - -	140	14	2	48	6
4th Class - - - -	168	14	3	32	12
5th Class - - - -	154	14	3	112	16

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* 11 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 837 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers twice on Sundays, and preaches one sermon; has daily prayers every morning. He visits the sick daily, and sees all the prisoners frequently in private, and sees every prisoner on his committal and discharge. The schoolmaster teaches reading and writing, and gives moral instruction to the prisoners both in the school and cells. There is a good supply of books, both religious and secular. There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners, but the chaplain receives a small sum annually for supplying books, and what is not laid out in this way is applied to that purpose.

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see ministers of their own persuasion if they please, but seldom avail themselves of the privilege.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily and examines every prisoner on his admission. The general health has been exceedingly good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary is good and sufficient for all classes, and also the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

The Governor says the only alteration he has to notice is a re-adjustment and reparation of the treadmill machinery at a cost of 200*l.*, after working for 20 years comparatively free of expense. He has 12 subordinate officers under him, all of whom are efficient for their several duties.

77 prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct; three deaths have occurred, one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Femalss.
For re-examination	6	—
Committed for trial at assizes	7	—
„ „ sessions	13	—
Convicted at assizes and sessions	40	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	17	—
Others summarily convicted	30	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	3	1
	125	1
Total	126	
Total on the same day last year	136	—

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—Treadmill (holding 46 prisoners), pumping water, and most of the other employments mentioned above. There is generally enough productive and profitable labour to fully employ all the prisoners, but if it should fail, oakum picking is resorted to. When large orders are to be executed, it sometimes happens that the prisoners are called up to work at 5 a.m.

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	379	62	441
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	64	10	74
Average daily number	52	8	60
Re-committals in the year	106	12	118

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,493 15*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£24 1*s.* 3*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	94	23	117
Punishment cells (for both sexes) -	—	—	1
Reception cells - - -	6	1	7
Yards for exercise - -	5	1	6
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	5	—	5
Day rooms - - - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners retire to bed at 9 in summer and 7 in the winter.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

Prisoners work at the treadwheel for raising water, and after a while are put to industrial employments. *Males* are employed in weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, mat and brush making, coopering, carpentering, painting, and labouring about the prison. *Females* are engaged in sewing, knitting, washing, and cleaning the prison. Four prisoners work at the hard-labour machine, making from 10,000 to 14,000 revolutions per diem, according to their capacity. Prisoners work from 7 a.m. to ¼ to 6 p.m., time being allowed for meals, chapel, and school. They exercise one hour daily during the week, and two hours on Sundays.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 50*l.*

Diet of the Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied is according to the dietary recently recommended by the Secretary of State.

All necessaries are supplied by contract; and the average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11*d.* Six prisoners have received extra diet for an aggregate of 30 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services with two sermons every Sunday, and reads prayers daily with a portion of Scripture; visits prisoners in private for one hour each day; devotes five hours per week to teaching, or more when the prisoners are numerous. Books, of which there is a suffi-

cient supply, are distributed by him. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners.

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may be attended by their own ministers.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily and inspects all prisoners twice a week. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has prevailed. The dietary is sufficient, and very rarely increased, except in sickness. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, except during severe weather. The warming is effected by gas burners, and, with the ventilation and drainage, is satisfactory.

Sixty-six males and six females have been punished for refractory conduct; two prisoners have died, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	2	—
„ „ sessions	9	2
Convicted at the sessions	16	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	—
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders Act	1	—
For want of sureties	4	—
Others summarily convicted	17	—
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	57	5
Total	62	
Total on the same day last year	89	22

The male prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

On the treadmill	17
Mat-making	7
Weaving mats	3
Preparing materials	7
Shoemaking	6
Tailoring	2
Making heads for looms	1
Cleaning prison	4
At cookhouse	1
Cleaning a drain	2

The women were working in the laundry.

Although the punishments are not numerous, it would be better that the offences by which they were incurred should be recorded in detail. There was considerable activity in the manufacturing department at the time of my last visit. The treadmill is worked by a portion of the prisoners, all being put upon it who are sentenced to hard labour for a short time, after which they are promoted to trade labour. All the work for the prison, even bricklaying and coopering, is done by the prisoners. Four baths had been built by prisoners near the gate, and four reception cells by contract on the opposite side of the entrance.

SWAFFHAM.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	321	5	326
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	74	—	74
Average daily number	49	—	49
Re-committals in the year	127	1	128

No debtors are received in this prison, nor any females, except in urgent cases. The prison at Wymondham receives all the latter.

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,869 15*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour	£33 3*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.
For criminal prisoners:—	
Cells not certified	68
Punishment cells	1
Reception cells	4
Yards for exercise	3

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 7 in winter, and retire at 9 p.m. all the year round, having the last hour allowed them for reading.

There three infirmary rooms.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are employed at weaving, mat and sack making, shoemaking, tailoring, picking oakum, and pumping water for the use of the prison by a crank pump, in which

eight prisoners work in separate divisions. There is also a treadmill, which is only used for a short time occasionally for the same purpose. The prisoners work for nine hours in summer, and eight in winter daily. The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 94*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

One hour and a half is allowed for exercise every day.

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary supplied to prisoners is the same as that in use at Norwich Castle.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2$\frac{1}{8}$*d.*

Seven prisoners have had extra diet by order of the surgeon for 308 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services on Sundays and the great Christian festivals, and reads prayers every morning; visits daily the sick and those in solitary confinement or under punishment; visits the school and cells occasionally. The schoolmaster is employed about 28 hours per week instructing the prisoners and acting as warder. There is a sufficient supply of books, both religious and secular. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners.

No especial provision is made for Dissenters, but Roman Catholic prisoners may see a priest when they wish.

Health.

The surgeon visits the sick daily, and all the prisoners twice a week, and inspects them once a month in the presence of the Governor. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The diet is good, with the exception of that for Class 3, which is barely sufficient, the extra diet being generally given to prisoners in that class. The prison is most healthy, being well ventilated and warmed; the drainage is good, and the clothing and bedding ample.

Two large cesspools, domed over, have been sunk outside the boundary wall, and waterclosets, &c. of the best construction have been erected, the sewage from which is conveyed by glazed pipes to the cesspools.

The staff of officers consists of five, and the Governor is allowed 27*l.* per annum wherewith to provide a cook and female attendant.

Twenty-six prisoners have been punished for refractory behaviour, of whom one has been whipped, and two deaths have occurred in the course of the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.
For re-examination	1
Committed for trial at assizes	10
„ „ sessions	5
Convicted at sessions	18
Convicted summarily	35
Total	69
Total on the same day last year	72

The prisoners present on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill (employing 21 prisoners) pumping soft water, on a crank pump (employing 8 prisoners), pumping water from the well, weaving sacking, making sacks and mats, picking oakum, making shoes and clothes for prisoners, an washing for the prison.

WYMONDHAM.—COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL FOR FEMALES.

Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	154
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	27
Average daily number	22
Re-committals in the year	18

Total expenditure for the prison	£778 14*s.* 7¼*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£6 7*s.* 7*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminal prisoners:—

Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	31
Day rooms	4
Punishment cells	1
Reception cells	1
Yards for exercise	2

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 6.30 in winter, and they retire at 9 p.m. all the year through.

Labour and Employment.

The prisoners are employed in washing, ironing, mending and making linen, knitting stockings, cleaning and picking oakum.

Prisoners work nine hours daily. No money is received, as the work is done for the county prisons.

1½ hour per diem is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is as follows :—

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	112	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	126	—	21	1	14	—
3rd Class	126	9	70	2	14	—
4th Class	126	12	41	3	14	—
5th Class	126	12	56	3	11	3

All the necessaries are supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2*d.*

One prisoner has been ordered extra diet by the surgeon for 21 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers every morning except Tuesday and Saturday, and gives two services and a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. Prisoners are catechised and addressed twice a week. He visits every prisoner privately in her cell once a week, and the sick as often as needful. The prison is well supplied with books, which are used as a lending library. There is no society for assisting discharged prisoners.

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they request it.

Health.

The surgeon attends and examines prisoners twice a week. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has

visited the prison. The general dietary is sufficient, as are also the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are quite satisfactory.

18 prisoners have been punished for refractory behaviour.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

For re-examination - - -	2
Committed for trial at assizes - - -	3
Convicted at assizes - - -	6
„ sessions - - - -	2
Convicted summarily:—	
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	5
„ the Vagrant Act - -	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders Act -	3
Total - - -	22
Total on the same day last year -	25

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Washing, ironing, mangling, and picking oakum, in making and mending clothes for the prison, and in knitting.

YARMOUTH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	299	65	364
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	50	7	57
Average daily number - -	32	10	42
Re-committals in the year -	114	25	139

Total expenditure for the prison -	£743 8*s.* 5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£17 7*s.* 1*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	12	4	16
Cells not certified - -	12	2	14
Day rooms - - -	3	2	5
Punishment cells - - -	1	—	1
Reception cells - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	3	2	5
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	—	1
Day rooms - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—	1
Number of cells lighted at night -	12	4	16

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 6.30 in winter, retiring at 8 p.m. all the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners are employed in working the treadmill (which is unproductive), oakum and hair picking, mat-making, making and repairing the prison clothes, shoes, &c., and in repairing the prison, whitewashing, painting, &c. The females are employed in washing, knitting, making and mending the prison clothes, oakum and hair picking.

The prisoners labour eight hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the costs of materials, amounts to 14*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

1½ hour per day is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each prisoner is according to the new Dietary Table.

All necessaries are supplied by contract except the South American beef and potatoes.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 6*d.* under the new dietary, which has been in use only a few weeks.

11 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 224 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and gives two full services with sermons every Sunday, gives religious instruction to the prisoners also every Friday afternoon, visits the sick and those in separate confinement daily, sees and admonishes every prisoner both on admission and discharge.

The schoolmaster imparts instruction one hour each day. There is a good supply of books. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners.

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they wish, but seldom ask permission to do so.

Health.

The surgeon attends four days in the week, and daily in case of sickness. The health of the prisoners upon the whole has been good, and no epidemic has occurred. As the new dietary has been so recently adopted, he is unable at present to report upon its efficiency. The clothing and bedding are quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

Alterations are in progress which will afford increased accommodation for female prisoners. There are three subordinate officers, each of whom has satisfactorily performed his duty.

54 males and 20 females have been punished for refractory behaviour; two prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds, and one has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at sessions	5	—
Convicted at assizes	1	—
„ sessions	4	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	13	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
Others summarily convicted	18	3
	43	6
Total	49	
Total on the same day last year	33	10

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Eight of the prisoners were on the treadmill; they work 20 minutes and rest 15, but no relay of men takes their place; they are relieved on alternate days. If there are more than 16 sentenced to hard labour, it may not come round to the turn of each more than twice a week. Those who are not on the wheel pick 3 lbs. of oakum daily.

Arrangements have been made in conformity with the recommendations of the inspectors of prisons for sending some of the prisoners to the county gaol until better accommodation can be provided for them in the borough prison, but very few have yet been sent thither.

KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	91	30	121
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	8	4	12
Average daily number	—	—	6
Re-committals in the year	22	7	29

Total expenditure for the prison	£349 11*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£58 5*s.* 6*d.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified	11	4	15
Day rooms	3	1	4
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	3	1	4

None of the cells are lighted at night.

There are no infirmaries. No hard labour is done in the prison, and the only employments are picking a little oakum, and cleaning the cells and passages.

The necessaries for the consumption of the prisoners are not supplied by contract, and the average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The duty performed by the chaplain consists of two services in the chapel every Sunday, and of one on a week day. There is a sufficient supply of suitable books.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prisoners twice in each week, or oftener if necessary. The prisoners have been generally healthy, and no epidemic has prevailed during the last year.

There were three male prisoners and one female in custody at the time of my last inspection, one of the former having

been kept more than four months awaiting trial at the assizes.

All prisoners committed for trial at the assizes ought to be sent on committal to Norwich Castle or to Wymondham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	709	87	796
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	122	9	131
Average daily number	89	11	100
Re-committals in the year	236	22	258

Total expenditure for the prison	£5,466 5*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour	£31 6*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	114	24	138
Cells not certified	104	—	104
Punishment cells	6	2	8
Reception cells	7	2	9
Yards for exercise	4	6	10
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	19	1	20
Day rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Cells lighted at night	114	24	138

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 7.15 in winter, retiring to rest at 8 p m. all the year through.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of both sexes.

Labour and Employment.

The males work the treadwheel (which is unproductive), hard labour machines, and capstan pump, oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, whitewashing, gardening, and cleaning. The females are engaged in washing, ironing, knitting, making and mending the prison clothes, and oakum picking.

The average labour performed by prisoners on the tread-mill is 4 hours in summer and 2 hours in winter. The prisoners work at some kind of labour 9 hours a day in summer and 8 hours in winter.

The money received for oakum picking amounts to 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners are allowed two hours daily for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each prisoner is that allowed by the dietary of 1843. All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is for males 1*s.* 8½*d.*, and for females 1*s.* 6⅛*d.*

Sixteen prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for a period of 209 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services and one sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and reads prayers daily in the week, with vocal psalmody. Religious instruction with Bible reading is given once a week to all prisoners, and each is visited once a week in his cell. The sick are visited daily. Prisoners are instructed by the schoolmaster for one hour on each of three days weekly; and the females are taught by the assistant-matron under the chaplain's superintendence. The prisoners are well supplied with books, both religous and secular. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners.

A Roman Catholic priest attends whenever requested, but no Dissenter has ever applied for his own minister during the present chaplaincy.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and oftener when necessary. The general health has been good, but between 27th July and 10th September there occurred 22 cases of diarrhœa, that disorder being then very prevalent in Oxford. The dietary is sufficient, and the clothing and bedding likewise. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

122 males have been punished for refractory conduct, two deaths have occurred, and two prisoners have been sent to a lunatic asylum during the year.

There are 10 hard labour machines in the prison, upon which all prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed for part of their time, if certified by the surgeon to be fit

for that labour. In summer they perform 7,200 revolutions in four hours, and in winter 3,600 in two hours.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	19	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	36	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	6	4
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—
For assault	9	—
Others summarily convicted	4	—
Debtors from the superior courts	4	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	81	10
Total	91	
Total on the same day last year	83	6
Total	89	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill	18
On the capstan pump	23
Picking oakum	12
At the hard-labour machines	10
Whitewashing	4
Cleaning	2
Assisting the cook	2

OXFORD.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	181	69	250
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	43	9	54
Average daily number	29	5	34
Re-committals in the year	56	39	105

Total expenditure for the prison	£599 15*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£17 12*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	26	15	41
Day rooms - - -	2	2	4
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	2	2	4
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	—	1
Day rooms - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 in the summer, and 7.15 in the winter ; they are locked up at 6.45 in summer, and 3.45 in winter. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work on the treadwheel, which is unproductive, pick oakum, are engaged in tailoring and cleaning the prison.

The females pick oakum, wash, iron, make and mend the clothing, &c. Prisoners work nine hours in summer, and five and three-quarter hours in winter daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 7*l.* 2*s.*

Two hours daily are allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each prisoner is according to the official dietary table of 1850.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.*

Ten prisoners have had extra diet by order of the surgeon for a period of 284 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two services on Sunday, one on Wednesday, and one on Friday in each week, and holds classes

for religious instruction on other days, visits the sick, and sees privately all prisoners after their commitment, communicates with prisoners' friends, and occasionally administering the Holy Communion. There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress, and the prison is not well supplied with books. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners; but the Governor administers a small charity by giving a few shillings to destitute and well-conducted prisoners on their discharge. Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they request it.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily and examines those newly committed, and sees all the other prisoners once a week. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has occurred during the year. He considers the dietary quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding likewise.

22 males and six females have been punished for refractory conduct, and one prisoner has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	13	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	2	1
For assault	1	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	1	—
	20	2
Total	22	
Total on the same day last year	20	4
Total	24	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Picking oakum	- - - -	10
Tailoring	- - - -	1
Cooks	- - - -	2
Chopping wood	- - -	1
Females.—Washing and ironing.		

It is again in agitation to rebuild this very insufficient gaol, as it is thought that it would be too expensive to send the prisoners to the county gaol. I could by no means counsel the expenditure of any money in altering the existing prison, as the cells are very small and all the arrangements unsatisfactory.

I was much struck at my last inspection by observing the great length of the sentences, especially as they are to be passed in a prison so destitute of the means of good discipline. Of 18 male prisoners under sentence the terms of imprisonment were as follow:—

1 prisoner for	- - -	2 years.
2 „ „	- - -	18 months.
2 „ „	- - -	15 „
7 „ „	- - -	12 „
1 „ „	- - -	9 „
2 „ „	- - -	6 „
2 „ „	- - -	2 „
And only 1 for	- - - -	14 days.

The three longest of these sentences were passed at sessions.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	328	56	384
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	65	9	74
Average daily number - -	—	—	54
Re-committals in the year -	47	8	55

Total expenditure for the prison -	£1,049 8*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - - - -	£7 4*s.* 5¾*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	50	12	62
Day-rooms - - -	4	2	6
Punishment cells - -	5	—	5
Reception cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	3	2	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	6	4	10
Day-rooms - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 5.30 in summer and 7 in winter, retiring at sunset all through the year. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in pumping water and grinding corn by the treadmill, preparing fuel, picking oakum, stone breaking, and cleaning the prison. Females, in needlework, washing, baking, and cleaning; occasionally they pick oakum.

Prisoners work from 7 to 10 hours daily, according to the season.

The money received for picking oakum, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 10*l.*

Prisoners have access to the yards for exercise during the day.

Diet of Prisoners.

The following dietary is supplied to all classes of prisoners weekly, viz.—

Barley bread - - - -	17½ lbs.
Butter - - - - -	7 ozs.
Tea, made with 2 drachms of congou, milk, and ½ oz. of sugar, to the 1½ pint - -	10½ pts.
Gruel, sweetened with treacle - -	7 qts.
Milk pottage, made with oatmeal and milk -	7 qts.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 9¼*d.*

28 prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 837 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers every day, and performs a service with sermon on Sundays and holidays, and converses with every prisoner once a month. There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress; the prison is tolerably supplied with books.

There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners, and no provision is made for prisoners who dissent from the Established Church.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison three times a week and oftener if required. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The general dietary is quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding likewise.

Thirteen males and one female have been punished for refractory behaviour, and one death has occurred during the year.

The surgeon still neglects to comply with the requirements of the law in not keeping any record at the prison of the medicines prescribed for prisoners. I have never visited the prison, for many years past, without calling attention to this omission, and the Governor states that he has never failed to inform the surgeon of my observations. The long distance from the town at which this gentleman resides, being, as I am informed, five miles, has not only prevented me from seeing him on the occasion of any of my visits of inspection, but is attended with the still greater inconvenience of preventing him from paying due attention to urgent cases of illness. As an example, I may mention the case of a male prisoner who died on the 17th of April of typhus fever, and who was only visited by the surgeon every second or third day from the time of his seizure on the 4th of that month.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	15	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	3	—
„ the Vagrant Act	3	—
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	4	—
„ want of sureties	2	1
Others summarily convicted	11	2
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
	43	5
Total	48	
Total on the same day last year	43	11
Total	54	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in preparing fuel, washing, and baking; none were working on the treadmill, as there was no corn to be ground, and the wheel will not work without it, as now constructed.

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	53	20	73
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	19	5	24
Average daily number	15	2	17
Re-committals in the year	2	1	3

Total expenditure for the prison	£503 8*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour	£29 12*s.* 2*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	22	4	26
Day-rooms - - -	3	2	5
Punishment cell - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	3	2	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	2	1	3
Day-room - - -	1	—	1
Yard for exercise - -	—	—	1

There are no reception cells.

None of the criminal cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6.30 in summer and retire at 7 p.m.; in winter they rise at 7.30 and retire at 5 p.m.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of eithe sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males break stones and the females wash, &c.; they labour for 10 hours daily.

No money is received from the products of their labour. Free exercise is allowed in the yards every day.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to the prisoners is according to the official dietary.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs a full service with sermon on Sundays, on Christmas Day, and Good Friday; reads prayers every Wednesday; visits prisoners on reception and on discharge; visits the sick daily and at other times if necessary. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The prison is well supplied with books, both religious and secular. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. No prisoner has ever asked for any other ministration than that of the chaplain.

HEALTH.

The surgeon attends twice a week and oftener if necessary. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary is sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also.

Three males and three females have been punished for refractory behaviour during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	3	1
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	—	1
„ the Game Laws	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	9	2
Total	11	
Total on the same day last year	9	3
Total	12	

The male prisoners on the day of inspection were employed :—

In breaking stones	5
The females in washing	2

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	1,235	208	1,443
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	—	—	189
Average daily number	138	19	157
Re-committals in the year	501	73	574

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,267 19*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£21 6*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	100	23	123
Cells not certified	55	—	55
Day rooms	4	4	8
Punishment cells	3	1	4
Reception cells	4	3	7
Yards for exercise	9	5	14
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	9	2	11
Day rooms	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Cells lighted at night	100	23	123

Prisoners rise at 6 and retire at 9 in summer, and rise at 7 and retire at 8 in the winter.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in making mats and clothing, picking oakum, and doing the necessary repairs of the prison. The females make and mend clothes, wash, and pick oakum, clean the prison, &c. There is a hand crank mill used for pumping water, upon which the prisoners act collectively, but separated by partitions. Prisoners work eight hours. Divine service, instruction, and meals occupy four hours per diem.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 46*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* One hour is allowed daily for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is—

	Cocoa.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
For Males:—	pts.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	pts.	pts.
1st Class	—	112	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	—	168	—	—	—	7
3rd Class	—	140	6	3	2	14
4th Class	—	168	9	1½	3	14
5th Class	3	154	16	7	3	11
For Females:—						
1st Class	—	112	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	—	126	—	—	—	14
3rd Class	—	126	6	3	3	14
4th Class	—	126	12	2	3	14
5th Class	3	126	12	3½	3	11

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7*d.*

132 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 3,724 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service every Sunday twice, and instructs prisoners between the services; reads prayers every day but Saturday; visits the sick; sees all prisoners on their admission and discharge; instructs the prisoners twice a week in two separate classes; visits the cells once every week, and is in attendance daily for 4½ hours. The schoolmaster acts as clerk, and instructs about 50 prisoners daily in their separate cells. The matron instructs the females also daily. The supply of books, both religious and secular, is quite sufficient. Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see their own ministers on applying to the Governor.

One of the oldest prison charities in existence in this country is still in operation here, and appears to be well supported. The charity was established for the following purposes:—

I. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement, to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.

II. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners; and to furnish with clothes and implements those who, on quitting prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.

III. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

IV. To empower the visiting justices to send, from time to time, such prisoners as may wish it, on their discharge, (and who appear to the visiting justices to be fit objects,) to the refuge for the destitute, or other similar asylum, provided the funds are sufficient.

The resources of this charity might be rendered still further available by the co-operation of a prisoners' aid society, under the provisions of the 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 44.

Health.

The surgeon attends the gaol daily and sees every prisoner twice a week. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, and there has been no epidemic. He considers the dietary sufficient in quantity, also the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

There are 15 male and 3 female officers, all of whom are efficient.

143 males and 15 females have been punished for refractory conduct, one of the former having been flogged. Six deaths have occurred; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and two have been sent to an asylum for lunatics during the year.

There are a number of old cells, amounting to 55, which by an alteration of a very inexpensive kind might be made fit to be certified so as to be used for short-sentenced prisoners. The addition of this number to the existing cells of the prison would provide separate cells for the whole of the prison population, and judging from the effect which has always attended the *exclusive* practice of separate confinement in prisons, it may be safely predicted that the commitments to the prison would thereby be immediately reduced. It is well known that no fear of hard labour or peculiar severity is so efficacious in warning off the habitual denizens of prisons as the certainty that conviction will be followed by confinement in separate cells without the power of communication with their fellows; but as long as a prison is only partly on the separate system, every intending offender flatters himself that there may not be room for him in the cells, and that he may be put into association.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	3	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	20	6
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	48	11
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	10	5
„ the Vagrant Act - -	12	—
„ the Game Laws - -	7	—
For assault - - - -	9	3
„ want of sureties - -	5	—
Others summarily convicted - -	8	—
Debtors from the superior courts -	2	—
„ from the county courts - -	1	—
	125	25
Total - -	150	
Total on the same day last year -	160	18
Total - -	178	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crankmill pumping water		24
	Picking oakum	82
	Mat-making	3
	Tailoring	8
	Clog-making	1
Females.—Washing, mending clothes, and picking oakum.		

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	540	97	637
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	161	16	177
Average daily number	92	15	107
Re-committals in the year	152	28	180

Total expenditure for the prison	£3,941 7*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£35 5*s.* 2½*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Received from County of Middlesex	581	0	4
„ of Her Majesty's Treasury	519	14	8
„ for Government convicts	6	18	1
„ Revenue prisoners	4	0	3
„ Deserters	1	16	0
„ Removal of convicts	129	17	3
„ Bridgewater prisoners	156	1	11
„ Bath prisoners	11	15	6
„ Net profit on prisoners' labour	162	19	2
Total	£1,574	3	2

Actual cost to this county, deducting the above items and including bedding and clothing supplied during the last month, for Government convicts whose reception commenced 26th September £22 2*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	161	42	203
Number of workrooms and other rooms where prisoners are associated	—	—	17
Note.—Male hospital, 5; schoolroom, 1; workrooms, 5; female hospital, 3; workrooms, 3.—Total, 17.			
Punishment cells	4	3	7
Reception cells	3	3	6
Yards for exercise	3	2	5
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	3	1	4
Day rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

All the cells for criminals are lighted when required.

Prisoners rise as 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. all the year. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are engaged in flax-dressing, mat-making, oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, masonry, painting, stone breaking, and occasionally work on the treadwheel for raising water. The females are occupied in washing, ironing, knitting, sewing, and oakum picking.

A double-action crank pump, worked by five prisoners collectively in separate compartments, is occasionally used for raising soft water from a large tank.

Prisoners labour for 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 162*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Prisoners exercise one hour daily in two periods.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class is that of the dietary of last June, circulated by the Secretary of State, and which has been in operation from 1st September 1864.

All the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 11¾*d.*

105 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for a period of 2,258 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain is engaged in the prison three hours daily. The schoolmaster for about 10 hours every day; as he is often called upon to perform other duties, the period devoted to instructing the prisoners is uncertain. The assistant matron teaches those female prisoners who are desirous of learning, reading and writing. This instruction is given in their cells, there being no school-room for the women. In consequence of the arrival of a large number of Government prisoners, the stock of books is at present inadequate; but the deficiency will shortly be supplied. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners. Dissenters and Roman Catholic prisoners may see their own ministers if they wish to do so, but they never avail themselves of the privilege.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison almost daily, and oftener when necessary. The prisoners have been very healthy, and there has been no epidemic. The surgeon offers no opinion as to the new dietary, it having been so recently adopted. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming satisfactory. The drainage near the Governor's house is defective, and the ventilation of the new corridor cells is somewhat deficient.

Now that Government convicts are received, it will be necessary to make an alteration in the duties of the schoolmaster.

The visiting justices determined, in accordance with the report of the last Epiphany Sessions, that the treadwheel alone for male prisoners be deemed hard labour.

In his recent reports to sessions the Governor recommends industrial employment for all prisoners, including debtors; the retention of the treadwheel for a limited number of prisoners; the treadwheel being made available for flax-dressing. He also recommends handmills for grinding corn, and that bread be made in the gaol; and calls attention to the difficulty of obtaining efficient officers at the present low rate of wages.

56 males and 8 females were punished for refractory conduct, and one prisoner was removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	3	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	39	3
„ sentenced to penal servitude	4	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	6	4
„ the Vagrant Act	5	3
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	1	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	5	4
Debtors from the superior courts	3	1
	68	19
Total	87	
Total on the same day last year (including 100 prisoners from Middlesex under contract)	159	17
Total	176	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill	16
Picking oakum	4
„ cocoa-nut fibre	2
Mat-making	4
Weaving matting	7
Stone-breaking	11
Tailoring	3
Shoemaking	3
Cleaning	2
Sick	4
Labouring	5
Reception ward	1
	62

SHEPTON MALLET.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	585	81	666
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	112	19	131
Average daily number - -	81	11	92
Re-committals in the year -	192	28	220

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,567 6*s.* 0½*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£26 5*s.* 11¾*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	51	52	103
Cells not certified - -	118	—	118
Punishment cells - -	3	1	4
Reception cells - -	4	2	6
Yards for exercise - -	2	2	4
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	5	1	6
Day-rooms - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
Cells lighted at night - -	100	14	114

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire at 8 p.m. all the year. On Sundays at 7 a.m., and retire at 7.30 p.m. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, breaking stones, pumping water, mat-making, tailoring, weaving, shoemaking, and domestic offices about the prison. The females are engaged in the washhouse, and laundry, and when intheir cells, knitting and sewing.

The treadmill grinds corn only; prisoners work on it for eight hours.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 147*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*

Prisoners are allowed two hours daily for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners is that recommended by the Secretary of State in 1864. It was commenced on the 29th of September last.

All the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Eleven prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 434 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services with sermons on Sundays, administers the sacrament monthly, and reads prayers daily; has private interviews with the prisoners daily, and visits the sick as often as requisite.

The schoolmaster, besides acting as chapel clerk, teaches the males for 9 or 10 hours daily, according to the season. The schoolmistress instructs the females during the evenings and at other times.

There is a supply of books provided by the county, but no society exists for helping discharged prisoners.

Dissenters and Romanists are permitted to see their own ministers if they request it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison every week day, and oftener if sickness renders his presence necessary. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has prevailed. The dietary appears sufficient, and likewise the clothing and bedding. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are all satisfactory.

69 male and 1 female prisoner have been punished for refractory conduct, one of the males having been flogged; and one prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	6	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - - -	27	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	15	2
„ the Vagrant Act - -	5	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	1	—
„ the Game Laws - -	2	—
For assault - - - -	9	—
„ want of sureties - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	9	1
	76	9
Total - -	85	
Total on the same day last year -	91	16
Total - -	107	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill grinding corn -	29
Mat making - - -	10
Breaking stones - - -	25
Tailoring - - - -	1
Shoemaking - - -	1
Pumping water - - -	3
Females.—Washing and laundry work - -	9

Some of the men were engaged in mat making in close cells of small size which had not been certified. I pointed this out to the Governor, who promised that it should not be continued.

The prisoners made no complaints except three or four, that they were deprived of potatoes, and received rice instead of them. This was adopted some weeks ago on account of the scarcity of potatoes, but as there was no reason why it should be continued any longer the Governor promised me that it should not be.

The Prison Ministers Act has not been acted upon.

The labour consists of stone breaking and the treadmill chiefly. The prisoners break as many stones as it is thought they should do, but no task is set. I saw one man who can break two cubic yards of stone, and some cannot break half that quantity. It is desirable that a fixed task should be given to each according to his supposed ability. The surveyor of roads pays 1*s.* a ton for breaking, 1*d.* for sifting, and 1*d.* for squaring, making 14*d.* a ton. This pays better than any other labour done in the prison.

Some of the cells are not certified, as they are not so well ventilated as the rest, but as they are large and have some degree of ventilation, I think many of them might be certified for untried prisoners and convicted prisoners sentenced for short terms.

If the untried prisoners ask for employment, they have some cocoa fibre to pick at their discretion. The untried prisoners at the time of my visit were in school.

The chaplain proposes to place an harmonium in the chapel for the purpose of promoting a devotional feeling among the prisoners.

The chaplain is well satisfied with the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and continues to hear good accounts of many of the prisoners after their discharge.

The surgeon speaks of having frequently had cases of hæmorrhage from the bowels and stomach, which have prevailed most at the times whenever it has been necessary to substitute rice for potatoes, as at present, indicating a tendency to scurvy.

BATH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	308	151	459
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	54	25	79
Average daily number - -	43	20	63
Re-committals in the year -	98	53	151

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,132 7*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£32 14*s.* 8*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	81	36	117
Punishment cells - - -	3	—	3
Yards for exercise - - -	13	6	19
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	1	1	2
Day rooms - - - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 5.30 in summer and 6.30 in winter, and retire at 9 p.m. all the year through.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

Male prisoners are employed at stone breaking, oakum picking, pumping water, and cleaning the prison. Females pick oakum, mend the clothes, wash and attend the laundry, clean the prison, &c. They work at their several employments 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 70*l.*

Prisoners are allowed exercise for 1 hour daily, except on Sundays.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class is—

	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Soup.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.
For Males :—	pts.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1st Class - -	14	—	—	112	—	—
2nd Class - -	14	—	1	168	—	—
3rd Class - -	14	—	2	140	6	64
4th Class - -	14	—	3	168	12	32
5th Class - -	11	3	3	154	16	112
Females :—						
1st Class - -	14	—	—	112	—	—
2nd Class - -	14	—	1	126	—	—
3rd Class - -	14	—	2	126	6	64
4th Class - -	14	—	3	126	12	32
5th Class - -	11	3	3	126	12	56

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5¼*d.*

40 prisoners have had extra diet by order of the surgeon for 1,987 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain is required by the rules of the prison to give four hours of his time daily to his duties. He has two services and a sermon on Sundays, and gives a short exposition of Scripture occasionally in the week. The schoolmaster is engaged from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, and the schoolmistress from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily. There is a good supply of books, both religious and secular. The Bath Prisoners' Aid Society assists discharged prisoners by money, food, clothes, tools, &c., and also contributes to their emigration according to its means. In 1862 the subscriptions amounted to 11*l.* 1*s.*, and in 1863 to 18*l.* 16*s.* for general purposes, and for objects from all sources 92*l.* 5*s.*

A Roman Catholic priest attends generally once a week to see two or three prisoners of that creed.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison once daily, and oftener if required. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary is sufficient for all but those who are sentenced to hard labour for long periods, and such prisoners frequently require additions to their diet. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The partition wall in the corridor has been removed, by which 12 cells are taken from the male side and added to the female side of the prison.

17 males and 12 females have been punished for refractory conduct; one death has occurred, one has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one sent to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	5	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	16	9
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	3	2
„ the Vagrant Act	4	5
„ the Juvenile Offenders Act	2	—
For assault	2	—
	32	17
Total	49	
Total on the same day last year	39	21
Total	60	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Picking oakum	39
Stone-breaking	21
Females.—Picking oakum	9
Washing and needlework	8

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	1,394	235	1,629
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	310	51	361
Average daily number	263	37	300
Re-committals in the year	410	66	476

Total expenditure for the prison	£6,574 0*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£21 10*s.* 6½*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	321	60	381
Punishment cells - -	8	4	12
Reception cells - -	17	6	23
Yards for exercise - -	21	1	22
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	32	1	33
Day rooms - - -	4	1	5
Yards for exercise - -	4	1	5

All the cells are lighted at night if required.
Prisoners rise at 5.45 and retire at 9.45 all the year.
There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed on the treadmill grinding corn, and cranks raising water, &c., oakum picking, stone breaking, mat and matting making, rope beating, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, bricklaying, painting, and fatigue duties. The females do laundry work, needlework, knitting, and prison cleaning.

There are 100 machines for prisoners committed for one month and under, on which they perform 16,000 revolutions per diem, which are entirely unproductive.

Prisoners work from 9 to 10 hours daily, and have from one to two hours daily for exercise.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 115*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is—

—	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Pea Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.
1st Class - -	10½	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
2nd Class - -	10½	—	2	3	3	1	14	—
3rd Class - -	10½	6	3	3	2	1	14	—
4th Class - -	10½	12	3	3	2	1	10	4

All necessaries are supplied by contract.
The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

112 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 7,375 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs a daily service, consisting of prayers and a short exposition of Scripture; on Sundays he gives two full services with a sermon; he visits daily prisoners received and on discharge, and pursues a systematic visitation of prisoners in their cells; examines the prisoners in the male school frequently, and those in the female school once a week. The sick are visited daily. These and other duties occupy the chaplain five hours daily. There are two schoolmasters, each of whom devotes 5½ hours to instruction. They also write prisoners' letters, and fill up the character book. The female school is conducted by the matron, and is held for three days in the week, and for 1½ hours at a time. The prison is adequately provided with books. There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, having an income of about 45*l.* per annum, out of whose funds 70 or 80 prisoners are relieved. A Roman Catholic minister, appointed by the county, attends the prisoners of his communion, an advantage which Dissenters may also enjoy if they wish.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, sees the sick and those under punishment, and twice a week visits the whole of the prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year. Two cases of small-pox had been imported from infected localities, but the disease did not spread. The surgeon approves of the dietary in use in the prison prior to Michaelmas last, and thinks it sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of prisoners in all classes. He also thinks the clothing and bedding sufficient, and the warming and ventilation satisfactory.

There have been 895 male and 45 female prisoners punished for refractory conduct during the year; one male having been flogged, and two women put in irons. Three deaths have occurred; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and two have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions	15	5
Convicted at assizes	61	5
„ sessions	65	14
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	30	6
„ the Vagrant Act	6	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	4	—
„ the Game Laws	9	—
Others summarily convicted	28	5
Courts-martial delinquents, army 7, navy 24	31	—
Debtors from the county courts	1	—
	250	37
Total	287	
Total on the same day last year	280	43
Total	323	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

	Forenoon.	Afternoon.
Males.—Mill 72, crank 46	118	118
Rain-water pumps	3	3
Machines	3	15
Tailoring	4	4
Shoemaking	2	2
Carpentering	1	1
Smithing	1	1
Mat making	5	5
Oakum picking	13	13
Baking	1	1
Cooking	1	1
Cleaning and other duties	17	25
In school	48	—
Females.—Laundry	10	
Needlework	14	
Cleaning	4	

P. S.—An entirely new system of labour having been introduced into this prison, whilst this report was in the press, I think it may be useful to the magistrates of other prisons who may contemplate the adoption of similar alterations to see the exact details of the plan: I therefore insert the following.

Instructions as to Recording Industry by Marks.

1st. The warder who issues and receives the oakum will weigh the quantity given to, and received picked, from

each prisoner. If the required quantity is not picked, the deficiency will be entered in his book.

2nd. The principal warders in charge of classes will inspect this Book daily, and with regard to those prisoners picking oakum, will record marks as follows:—

I. To the industrious prisoner who completes his allotted task per diem, he will give *one good mark,* thus (1).

II. To the prisoner who has not been sufficiently diligent to receive this mark, he will record (0).

III. To the prisoner who has been decidedly idle, he will give one bad mark, thus (—).

(1) The effect of the good mark will be to assist the prisoner in attaining promotion to a higher class.

(0) The effect of not receiving his mark will be to leave him stationary.

(—) The effect of the bad mark will be to cancel a good one previously obtained.

3rd. With regard to the prisoners employed on the wheel and crank their industry will be recorded from their industrial labour; but cases of decided idleness at the wheel and crank, which must be reported by the officer in charge to the principal warder in charge of the class, will be noted accordingly in the marks of the day. With regard to those employed at trade-occupation and fatigues, the warders will obtain their information from the trades' warders and officers in charge, who will report to them daily on the industry of the prisoners.

4th. The principal warders in charge of classes will take their mark-books to the office weekly, in order that the mark register may be properly filled up. In all cases of doubt they will consult the Governor or deputy governor, who will occasionally during the week inspect the mark-books, and comment on them when necessary.

5th. The principal warders will at once call attention to the cases of those prisoners who, from age and infirmity, are unable to perform the allotted task. The will in these cases must be taken for the deed.

6th. The prisoners can at any time appeal to the Governor or deputy governor with regard to their marks. The Governor will have the power in cases of general misconduct and continued idleness to recommend to the Visiting Justices a degradation of class or the suspension of promotion. The exercise of the latter power will be occasionally called for, especially in the 1st class.

CLASSIFICATION AND LABOUR TABLE.

Sentence.	Class.	Effectives.		Non-effectives.	Remissions.	Relaxations.	Restrictions.
		Hard Labour.	Industrial Labour.	Penal and Industrial Labour.			
1st Month	Class I. Total labour. 10 hours.	8 hours per diem treadwheel and crank.	2 hours' oakum picking, 1¼ lbs. per diem.	10 hours' rope picking, 1 hour of which to be in the open air, 4½ lbs. per diem.	No marks.	Bibles and prayer book, no secular book, no schooling.	Sleep on plank bed, no mattress.
2nd and 3rd Month.	Class II. Total labour 10 hours, reducible to 9 hours by industry.	8 hours per diem treadwheel and crank.	1 hour's oakum picking: if industrious by marks, ¾ lb. per diem; if marks not obtained 2 hours, 1½ lbs. per diem for those under 3 months.	Ditto, reducible to 9 hours by industry, 2 hours of which rope picking in the air.	Remission of one day in every ten by marks.	1 vol. of devotions, slate and secular books to prisoners if convicted for the first time; schooling.	
4th, 5th, and 6th Months.	Class III. Total labour 9 hours.	6 hours per diem, or 4 hours and 8 hours on alternate days, treadwheel or crank.	Oakum picking, 5 hours per diem for 3 days, 3¾ lbs., and 1 hour per diem for 3 days, ¾ lb.	9 hours' oakum picking, 2 hours of which to be in the open air (6 lbs. daily).	One day in every seven.	Ditto, even if previously convicted. Letter-writing allowed.	
7th to 12th Month.	Class IV. Total labour 9 hours.	4 hours per diem treadwheel and crank.	Trade instruction, fatigues, and spade labour for 5 hours; or if oakum picking, for 5 hours, 3¾ lbs.	9 hours' oakum picking, or trade occupation; or 2 hours of the oakum picking in the open air (6 lbs. daily).	Ditto.	Books, &c. as above, 1 hour's exercise daily, for those not at garden labour or outdoor fatigues. Letter-writing allowed.	
Remainder of Sentence.	Class V. Total labour 9 hours.	3 hours per diem treadwheel and crank.	Trade instruction, fatigues, and spade labour for 6 hours; or if oakum picking, at the rate of 6 lbs. per diem.	9 hours' oakum picking, or trade occupation; or 2 hours of the oakum picking in the open air (6 lbs. daily).	Remissions of 2 hours' hard labour from total remainder of sentence, for every day gained in previous class.	Ditto.	

The medical officer will determine whether the prisoners are to be classed as effectives or non-effectives; when so classed, they will be subjected to the above regulations as to labour, unless the medical officer shall from time to time consider it advisable to order any special treatment for individual cases. When there are a greater number of effective prisoners than are required for the productive labour of the treadwheel and crank, prisoners who are effective and who are committed for one month and under in the 1st Class, may be employed at the cellular cranks: stone-breaking, rope-beating, &c. will also then be introduced under such instructions as may be issued.

THE VALUE OF MARKS IN OBTAINING PROMOTION TO CLASSES.

1. An industrious prisoner can obtain 1 mark daily; if not industrious he will not receive his mark: and if idle he will receive a bad mark, which will cancel one of the good marks previously obtained.

2. It will require 55 marks to obtain promotion from the 2nd to the 3rd class.

3. It will require 80 additional marks to obtain promotion from the 3rd to the 4th class.

4. It will require 156 additional marks to obtain promotion from the 4th to the 5th class.

5. Only such work is required from a prisoner to entitle him to a good mark as it has been ascertained that any industrious man can produce, unless labouring under some disqualification, in which case due allowance will be made.

6. A prisoner will be detained in his class until the required number of marks is obtained; it will therefore be to his interest to be diligent in earning his marks daily.

SOUTHAMPTON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	422	142	564
Under contract from Portsmouth -	25	6	31
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	79	26	105
Average daily number - -	58½	18½	77
Re-committals in the year -	80	37	117

Total expenditure for the prison after deducting 1,478*l.* 8*s.* for repayment of money borrowed - - -	£1,575 2*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - - -	£19 17*s.* 4¼*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	66	35	101
Cells not certified - -	8	7	15
Punishment cells - -	3	2	5
Reception cells - -	2	2	4
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

For debtors,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	8	3	11
Day rooms - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

All the cells are lighted at night when required.

Prisoners rise at 5.45 and retire at 8 p.m. all the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males work at the tread mill and cranks (both unproductive) oakum picking and hair picking, tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and cleaning the prison.

The females in washing, making and mending clothes, and cleaning the prison.

The prisoners work for 8 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoner's labour after deducting costs of materials amounts to 45*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Exercise is allowed for two hours daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food allowed to each Class is for—

Males.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.
	lbs.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	pts.
1st Class - - - - - -	7	14	—	—	—
2nd Class - - - - - -	10½	14	—	—	—
3rd Class - - - - -	10½	14	12	2	3

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7¾*d.*

Twenty prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 956 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two services on Sundays, and reads prayers daily with a short exposition. Visits the sick and holds classes for Scriptural instruction. Is assisted by the head warder and matron in the scholastic department, both of whom are most efficient officers. Books are provided. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners. Free access is allowed to dissenting and Roman Catholic ministers when a prisoner desires it.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily and examines all prisoners on admission. The state of health has been generally good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. He considers the dietary sufficient for all classes of prisoners.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the prison is well drained, warmed, and ventilated.

77 males and 6 females have been punished for refractory behaviour, &c., and two prisoners have died during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes	1	—
„ „ sessions	4	—
Convicted at assizes	2	—
„ sessions	21	9
Convicted summarily,—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	19	7
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	—
Others summarily convicted	11	2
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	63	18
Total	81	
Total on the same day last year	52	11
Total	63	

The increase is chiefly owing to the contract with the borough of Portsmouth, which commenced in January 1863 Of the above number, 20 males and three females were from Portsmouth. The borough of Portsmouth pays 10*s.* a week per head for the maintenance of its prisoners.

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males.—On the treadmill	18
On the crank	16
Picking hair	12
Cleaning the prison and ditto	8
Gardening	3
Shoe mending	1

PORTSMOUTH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	867	382	1,249
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	81	15	96
Average daily number	50	16	66
Re-committals in the year	214	148	362

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,570 1*s.* 8*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£23 15*s.* 2½*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	47	21	68
Day rooms	7	—	7
Punishment cells	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	6	3	9
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—	1
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 6.30 to 7 in the winter, retiring at sunset during the whole of the year. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

Prisoners (male) are employed on the treadwheel, which supplies parts of the prison with water, oakum picking, cooking, and cleaning the prison, &c. The females at oakum picking, washing, mending and making the prison clothing, needlework, and cleaning their own division of the prison.

The average hours of labour are six per diem.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounts to 21*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

The males are allowed to exercise when not employed at labour. The females for two hours daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class is—

Males.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.
	lbs. oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	pts.
1st Class - - - - - -	7 0	14	—	—	—
2nd Class - - - - - -	10½ 0	14	—	—	—
3rd Class - - - - - -	7 14	14	12	4	2
4th Class - - - - - -	7 14	14	21	2	3
5th Class - - - - - -	7 14	14	25	7	3

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 1*d.*

Eleven prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for a period of 400 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services, with sermons, every Sunday, and reads prayers daily. Sees all prisoners on their committal and discharge. Visits them daily when sick, or in solitary confinement. There is no schoolmaster or mistress. There is a sufficient supply of books, both religious and secular. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison once daily, and oftener if requisite. The prisoners have been generally healthy, and no epidemic has occurred. The dietary is regarded as sufficient if the prisoners, when admitted, are in good health, but not otherwise. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

46 males and 11 females have been punished for refractory behaviour, and one prisoner has died during the year.

The prison is very insufficient for the whole number of committals by the borough magistrates, but as many are maintained at the prisons both of Southampton and Winchester, there was separate sleeping accommodation for all the remainder at the time of my visit.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at sessions	12	4
Convicted at sessions	1	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	14	6
„ the Vagrant Act	3	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	—
Others summarily convicted	13	5
Deserter awaiting a route	1	—
	46	21
Total	67	
Total on the same day last year	60	22

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill 16. The rest of the convicted prisoners picking oakum and cleaning the prison.

Females.—Picking oakum, and washing and needlework.

SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	449	79	528
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	108	16	124
Average daily number	70	10	80
Re-committals in the year	134	12	146

Total expenditure for the prison	£2,266 18*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£28 6*s.* 6*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	15	—	15
Cells not certified - - -	81	18	99
Day rooms - - - -	9	2	11
Punishment cells - - -	2	1	3
Reception cells - - -	3	1	4
Yards for exercise - -	9	3	12
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	9	1	10
Day rooms - - -	2	1	3
Cells lighted at night (only those certified) - - -	15	—	15

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 7 in winter, and retire at 6 p.m., except those at school, who retire at 8.30 all the year through. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males work on the treadmill for raising water, make and mend the shoes and clothes, and work in the garden.

The females are engaged in washing and other laundry work, needlework, &c.

Prisoners work for 8 hours with 2 hours for rest at intervals. Corn mills have been ordered for those in separate confinement, and the bread is to be made in the prison by order of the magistrates.

Two or three hours' daily exercise is allowed for those who are not sentenced to hard labour.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each class is that recommended by the Secretary of State, and which was adopted 16th July 1864.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 4*d.*

Six prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 148 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, and preaches once ; reads prayers daily, with an exposi-

tion on Thursdays; spends on an average 3 hours daily in the prison. The schoolmaster imparts instruction 3½ hours in the morning, and 1½ at night, to prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

The assistant matron instructs the female prisoners when required.

The prison is sufficiently supplied with books, both religious and secular.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners.

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see ministers of their own persuasion when they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener if necessary. The prisoners have had good health generally, and there has been no epidemic; he considers the new dietary quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also; is satisfied with the warming, ventilation, and drainage.

One death has occurred from consumption and one from hæmorrhage of the lungs; one insane prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

25 male and 1 female prisoner have been punished for refractory conduct.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	2	—
„ „ sessions	10	1
Convicted at assizes	6	—
„ sessions	30	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	1
„ the Vagrant Act	2	1
„ the Game Laws	18	—
Others summarily convicted	5	1
	81	7
Total	88	
Total on the same day last year	64	11

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—Treadwheel	52
Tailors	2
Shoemaker	1
Sweepers	4
Attending sick	2
Cook's man	1
Pumping water	4
Regulating wheel	1
Females.—Washing and mending.	

IPSWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	445	69	514
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	95	16	111
Average daily number	65	12	77
Re-committals in the year	134	10	144

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,899 17*s.* 7*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£23 19*s.* 0¾*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	6	—	6
Cells not certified for separate confinement	115	26	141
Day rooms	2	1	3
Punishment cells	—	—	1
Reception cells	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	4	1	5
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	12	1	13
Day rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

None of the cells are lighted at night except the six certified.

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and 6.30 in winter, and retire at 8.30 all the year round. There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in picking oakum, hair, wool, &c., making and repairing clothes and shoes, carrying out the general repairs of the prison, cleaning, &c. Twenty-five cells have been refloored, a range of coppers and grates taken down and reset by prisoners. No hired carpenter has been employed for the last 12½ years, and only one bricklayer during the same time.

The females make and mend the linen clothing, knit stockings, wash and iron, and clean the wards, cells, &c.

There are 16 hard-labour machines, which prisoners (chiefly vagrants) work for about 8 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 51*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Two hours per diem are allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each class is that recommended in the new official dietary of 1864, which has been recently adopted.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11½*d.*

Five prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 26 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services and a sermon on Sundays, and reads prayers every day, besides preaching on Wednesdays and sometimes on Fridays; instructs the prisoners in classes daily, and visits them in their separate cells. The schoolmaster assists the chaplain and instructs prisoners morning and afternoon for 4 or 5 hours daily. The schoolmistress teaches from 4 to 6 daily. The library is well supplied with books, which are distributed to the prisoners for perusal. There is no society for assisting discharged prisoners. Those who dissent from the Established Church may be attended by ministers of their own persuasion if they desire it.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison once daily, and oftener when he thinks it necessary. The prisoners have been generally healthy, and no epidemic has occurred. The dietary,

clothing, and bedding, he considers sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

449 males and 7 females have been punished for refractory conduct. One death has occurred; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	5	2
„ „ sessions	2	1
Convicted at assizes	3	1
„ sessions	25	6
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	4	—
Others summarily convicted	12	1
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
„ from the county courts	3	—
	64	13
Total	77	
Total on the same day last year	89	5
Total	94	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	39	4
Cranks	2	—
Shoemaking	2	—
Tailoring	2	—
Pumping water	3	—
Knitting	3	—
Bricklayer's work	1	—
Bath-house	1	—
Making and mending shirts, stockings, &c.	—	8
Assisting cook	—	1

The books are very carefully and well kept, but the demand they make upon the time of the Governor is very injurious to the health of that valuable officer, by confining him too much within the prison and preventing him from taking the exercise necessary for his health. I would by no means recommend that any of the statistical records of the prison should be abandoned on that account, but I

would beg to point out that the books should be kept by a clerk whose time might be exclusively devoted to that duty, as is the case in other prisons of the same or even of less magnitude. The duties which particularly appertain to the office of governor of a large county prison should not be interfered with by his being also employed as a clerk.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	173	39	212
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	20	7	27
Average daily number - -	14	3	17
Re-committals in the year -	49	8	57

Total expenditure for the prison -	£683 8*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£35 18*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - - -	25	12	37
Punishment cell - - -	—	—	1
Reception cell - - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1	3
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	4	—	4
Day room - - - -	1	—	1
Yard for exercise - -	—	—	1

All the ordinary cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. throughout the year.

There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners pick oakum; the female prisoners also pick oakum, and do the mending, washing, &c. for the prison. Prisoners are employed in labour about 10 hours daily, and have 1½ hour per day for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food is precisely in accordance with the scale lately issued by the Secretary of State. The

bread and meat are supplied by contract, the other necessaries at the market prices.

The average weekly cost of food per head has been 1*s.* 9*d.* One prisoner only has received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 16 days.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs one service daily and two on Sundays. The schoolmaster and mistress give 10 hours each weekly to the duties of instruction. The prison is sufficiently supplied with books, both religious and secular. There is no society for the purpose of aiding prisoners after their discharge, but the magistrates are at all times ready to assist deserving cases. Prisoners of all denominations differing from the Established Church are permitted to receive visits from ministers of their own persuasion, and are allowed such religious books as the visiting justices deem necessary.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week and examines every one on admission. The health of the prisoners has been very good during the past year. The surgeon is unable to form an opinion of the fitness of the dietary to maintain the health of the prisoners, as it has only recently been introduced. It will be seen above that extra diet was given in only one instance in the year preceding its adoption. The clothing and bedding are sufficient for the purposes of health. 41 males and 10 females have been punished for refractory conduct.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes - -	1	—
„ „ sessions - -	1	—
Convicted at sessions - - -	9	2
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	2	4
„ the Vagrant Act - -	7	—
Others summarily convicted - - -	2	—
	22	6
Total - -	28	
Total on the same day last year -	21	6

The prisoners were employed in following manner:—

The male prisoners were picking oakum, of which 3 lbs. are required to be picked daily by prisoners imprisoned for the first time and 4 lbs. by those who are re-committed. The profits of prisoners' labour over and above the cost of the rope to be picked into oakum (which is sent in by persons in the town to be picked) has amounted in the year to no more than 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Some of the women were picking oakum (2 lbs. per day), others were washing and mending.

SURREY.

HORSEMONGER LANE.—COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	2,970	876	3,846
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	144	52	196
Average daily number - -	107	36	143
Re-committals in the year -	723	266	989

Total expenditure for the prison -	£6,415 2*s.* 0*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£38 2*s.* 11*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. -	132	37	169
Cells not certified - - -	14	6	20
Punishment cells - - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - - -	8	9	17
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1	3
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	51	4	55
Day rooms - - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - - -	2	1	3
Cells lighted at night - -	146	43	189

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 9 p.m. throughout the year; there are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed in picking oakum, limewashing, painting, and cleaning the prison. There is no hard labour as the prisoners are almost all untried. The females are engaged in needlework, washing, &c., and cleaning the prison. The prisoners who are employed perform their work between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., except the time occupied at meals and attendance at chapel. The money received for the several products of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials amounted to 2*l.* 12*s.* One hour's exercise is allowed daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class is for Males—

—	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Meat in Soup.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cocoa.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.
1st Class -	112	14	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Class -	168	14	—	—	—	—	—
3rd Class -	140	14	6	6	64	2	—
4th Class -	168	14	12	9	32	3	—
5th Class -	154	11	16	9	112	3	3

The females have rather less bread.

All necessaries are supplied by contract, except potatoes cocoa, and rice.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7*d.* Six prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 181 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice every Sunday, and preaches a sermon also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, administers the Sacrament four times a year, reads prayers daily, visits the sick, instructs prisoners' classes, and sees them privately in their cells, sees every prisoner on admission and when discharged, visits and superintends the school. There is a sufficient supply both of religious and secular books. The "Surrey Society for the Relief of Prisoners discharged from Gaol" helps that class, through the Chaplain, but to a very trifling extent, as the greater portion of the prisoners are removed to Wandsworth, where they more especially come within the operation of that society. Roman Catholic prisoners have the Douay Bible

substituted for the Authorized Version, and a priest may always have access to a prisoner on application to the Governor. Dissenters may also see their own ministers if they wish.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily, examines all prisoners on admission, and visits the sick. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. He is of opinion that the dietary is quite sufficient, there being no hard labour. The clothing and bedding are also sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

54 males and 2 females have been punished for refractory behaviour. Four deaths have occurred, andtwo prisoners have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Complaints having been made by the master debtors that they were not supplied with chairs, tables, and gas in their respective rooms, the Court of Quarter Sessions immediately made an order that those indulgences should be granted.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	21	8
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	58	14
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to penal servitude - -	12	16
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1	—
For assault - - - -	12	—
„ want of sureties - - -	11	9
Others summarily convicted - -	2	—
Deserters awaiting a route - -	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts - -	21	—
„ from the county courts - -	3	—
	143	47
Total - -	190	
Total on the same day last year -	101	29

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—Picking oakum - - - -	11
Females.—Washing, and at laundry and needlework	8

WANDSWORTH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	3,362	1,488	4,850
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	677	184	861
Average daily number - -	594	172	766
Re-committals in the year -	1,025	652	1,677

Total expenditure for the prison -	£26,399 4*s.* 10*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£33 11*s.* 8*d.**

* This is calculated upon the sum of 26,399*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which includes the extraordinary charges of the prison—11,355*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; but the average annual cost given in the Government return, which is calculated after deducting the extraordinary expenses, but *not* the profits of prisoners' labour, is 19*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, deducting those profits it would be 18*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	742	244	986
Punishment cells - - -	14	8	22
Reception cells - - -	16	14	30
Yards for exercise - - -	2	2	4

All the cells are lighted but the punishment cells.

Prisoners rise at 5.30 and retire to rest at 9 p.m. all the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males work at the hard labour machines, crank pumps, and crank corn mills, pick oakum, make mats, work in the garden and at ordinary trades.

The females do needlework, wash, pick coir, &c.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour work the machines, which are unproductive, from 8,000 to 12,000 revolutions daily.

All prisoners labour for 10 hours daily, and exercise for one hour.

Diet of Prisoners.

The weekly amount of food supplied to each class is in accordance with the official dietary of 1850.

The necessaries are partly supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7½*d.*

98 males and 31 females, total 129 prisoners, have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for a period of 7,740 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs service daily in the chapel, and gives two lectures a week; he performs two services on Sunday and preaches one sermon. The same duty exactly is performed by the assistant chaplain. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times in the year. He and the assistant chaplain, in addition to the performance of the stated religious services, see and admonish every prisoner on admission and discharge. They frequently visit the prisoners in their cells, and attend at all times any prisoners who may require spiritual advice and assistance. They daily visit prisoners under close confinement for prison offences. They also frequently visit those who are confined to their cells by sickness, and read prayers daily in the infirmaries. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress instruct the prisoners, the former by assembling them in classes for general religious instruction; the latter gives instruction wholly from cell to cell. They distribute the books for the use and instruction of the prisoners, under the direction of the chaplain. The schoolmaster also acts as chapel clerk.

The prison is at this moment tolerably well supplied with religious books, as well as with those of general information.

There is a society in existence for helping prisoners when discharged from prison, called "the Surrey Society for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Prisoners." It has been instrumental in placing many discharged prisoners in positions of usefulness, happiness, and comparative prosperity, who, but for the timely aid of this society on their discharge, when they had neither friends nor means of support, must still have been running on in their wretched career of crime and misery.

Ample provision is made for the religious instruction of prisoners of every denomination.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison three to five times daily. All the prisoners are examined once a month and on reception.

The prison has not been visited by an epidemic during the past year. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The per-centage of sick has varied from $4\frac{5}{6}$ to $11\frac{5}{6}$.

In the opinion of the surgeon the dietary is generally sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners, though in many cases he is compelled to allow half a pound of bread extra daily to those who are employed at the hardest labour (grinding corn).

The warming, ventilation, and drainage are in a satisfactory condition. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. The surgeon seldom refuses an application for extra clothing. A flannel shirt, a flannel drawers, or both, are allowed, as may be thought necessary.

957 males and 150 females have been punished for refractory behaviour, 8 of the former having been flogged and 1 put in irons.

Ten prisoners have died. Five have been pardoned on medical grounds, and 11 have been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	268	44
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	156	48
„ the Vagrant Act	83	11
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	23	5
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	27	4
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	33	22
	594	134
Total	728	
Total on the same day last year	565	153
Total	718	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crank machines		98
On the crankmill, flour		135
On the crankmill, pumps		72
Picking oakum		160
Tailors		10
Shoemaking		3
Blacksmith 1, engineer's labourer 1		2
Matmaking		26
Labourers, cleaning, &c.		24
Cooks 4, bakers 5, stokers 2		11
Bricklayers 2, woodcutter 1, carpenters 3		6
Painters 2, cutler 1, bookbinder 1, gardeners 8		12
Bread store 1, bedding store 1, office 1		3
Picking oakum		1
Infirmary sick nurses		2
Females.—Washing and ironing		28
Picking coir		55
Mending prisoners' linen		20
Cleaners		24

N.B.—The men on the flour mills and the pumps fill up their time in oakum picking.

SUSSEX.

LEWES.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	1,074	258	1,332
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	199	55	254
Average daily number	167	43	210
Re-committals in the year	310	117	427

Total expenditure for the prison	£4,589 17*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£21 16*s.* 10*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminal prisoners,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	175	45	220
Punishment cells	4	2	6
Reception cells	6	4	10
Yards for exercise	4	2	6
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	22	1	23
Day rooms	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

All the cells for criminals are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 5.30 in summer, and 6.30 in winter, retiring at 7.30 p.m. all through the year.

There are two infirmaries for males, and one for females.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are engaged in turning hard labour cranks, picking oakum and coir yarn, shoemaking, tailoring, mat and mop making, painting, and whitewashing the prison, &c. The females pick coir yarn, wash, make and mend all the clothes of the prisoners, &c. There are 41 unproductive hard labour machines, which are worked at the rate of 12,500 revolutions per diem, by prisoners during the early part of their imprisonment. Prisoners labour daily for $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in summer, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in winter.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 139*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Prisoners have from one to two hours daily exercise, according to their respective classes; but convicted prisoners are still denied all exercise on Sundays, unless their sentences are of one year's duration, an arrangement which has been frequently complained of in former reports.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners is,—

	Bread.	Gruel.	Soup.
	lbs.	pts.	pts.
Convicted prisoners for less than 14 days	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	—
" between 14 days and 1 month	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	3*
" between 1 month and 6 weeks	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	3
" exceeding 6 weeks	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	7
And after 3 months, 7 lbs. of potatoes.			

* After the first 14 days.

All articles of food are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 1*s.* 11¾*d.*, and with extra diet 2*s.* 1¼*d.*

72 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 6,129 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs three services on Sundays, and preaches two sermons, reads prayers daily, and expounds a portion of Scripture. Twice a week he does the same in the female division, spends on an average six hours daily in visiting the prisoners and other duties of his calling. The schoolmaster spends eight hours, and the schoolmistress three hours daily in teaching the prisoners under the chaplain's direction. The former also acts as chapel clerk. The prison is sufficiently supplied with books. The Governor and chaplain have a small voluntary fund, from which needy and deserving prisoners are relieved on their discharge, and some young females are placed in asylums. Roman Catholic prisoners are occasionally visited by a priest, and they are instructed, if desirous, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison once daily, and oftener when necessary; examines all the prisoners twice a week. The condition of the prisoners as to health has been generally good. There have been, however, two epidemics of small-pox; the first time 10 prisoners and 2 officers were attacked; the second time only 1 prisoner suffered. The general dietary is regarded by the surgeon as sufficient, and likewise the clothing and bedding, but the former opinion appears to be open to some doubt, from the large amount of extra diet which he has found it necessary to allow. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

85 males and 8 females have been punished for refractory behaviour. It is worthy of remark that only 2 of these prisoners were placed in dark cells. One death has occurred, and 1 prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	99	25
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	22	6
„ the Vagrant Act	6	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders Act	7	1
„ the Game Laws	3	—
For assault	8	—
Others summarily convicted	22	—
Debtors from the county courts	5	—
	174	37
Total	211	

PETWORTH.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	423	67	490
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	113	3	116
Average daily number	89	10	99
Re-committed in the year	125	11	136

Total expenditure for the prison	£2,370 15*s.* 9*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£23 18*s.* 11*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminal prisoners,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	88	16	104
Punishment cells	2	1	3
Reception cells	3	—	3
Yards for exercise	2	2	4
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	10	3	13
Day rooms	2	—	2
Yards for exercise*	1	—	1

* The female debtors use the general airing yard when no other women are there, and county court debtors use the male airing yard in the same way.

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 5.45 a.m. and go to rest at 7.45 all through the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males are employed at mat and fender making, mop making, sacking and linen weaving, rope, line, and twine making, shoemaking, and tailoring; they work also at the treadwheel and crank, by which water is raised for the use of the prison; do the cooking, cleaning the prison, &c.

The females are engaged in washing, ironing, and mangling, sewing, cleaning, &c., and occasionally picking oakum.

There is one hard-labour machine, on which prisoners are required to make 12,000 revolutions in a day.

Prisoners work for 10 hours daily, and have one hour for exercise when the weather is favourable.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials and the wages of the trade instructor, viz. 22*s.* per week, amounts to 394*l.* 9*s.* 2¼*d.*

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State was under consideration at the time of my visit.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5½*d.* 54 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 2,553 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain gives two full services and sermons on Sundays; reads prayers daily, and gives a short lecture every Wednesday and Friday. The chaplain acts as schoolmaster and the matron instructs the females. There is a prison library, but no society exists for aiding prisoners on their discharge. A Roman Catholic priest attends Roman Catholic prisoners, and Dissenters may see their own ministers if they wish.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily and visits the sick as often as necessary, and examines all the prisoners twice a week. The general health has been good, and no epidemic has

visited the prison, although scarlet fever of a malignant type has been prevalent in the town and neighbourhood for more than a twelvemonth past. Considers the general dietary quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

100 males and six females have been punished for refractory behaviour, one of the former having been put in irons; one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and one removed to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	7	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	36	10
„ to penal servitude	1	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	10	1
„ the Vagrant Act	4	—
For assault	1	1
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	6	2
Military prisoners	14	—
	80	16
Total	96	
Total on the same day last year	78	6

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill		15
On the crankmill		22
Picking oakum		5
Mat-making		1
Weaving matting		1
Working at coir goods		13
Spinning and carding wool		4
Rope-making		3
Mop-making		1
Tarring sacks		1
Shoemaking		1
Tailoring		1
Carpentering		1
Cooking		2
Cleaning prison		4
Sick in infirmary and nurse		2
Laundry and needlework (women)		14

Two prisoners are employed in the cook house without the supervision of a paid cook, a practice which is open to very great objection.

The reservoir being too small to contain water for two days' consumption, the prisoners are required to pump for an hour on Sunday to fill it; this is felt as a grievance, and might be remedied by enlarging the reservoir.

RYE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	32	5	37
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	7	1	8
Average daily number - - -	—	—	4
Re-committals in the year -	—	—	7

Total expenditure for the prison -	£113 1*s.* 5*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£28 5*s.* 4*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals:—			
Cells not certified - - -	6	2	8
Yards for exercise - -	2	—	2

The cells are not lighted at night.

There is no infirmary for sick prisoners.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at a crank or pick oakum. The females wash and mend for the gaol. The hours spent in labour are nine, and in exercise two daily. 6*s.* have been received in the year as the profit on prisoners' labour.

The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State some years ago.

None of the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head has been 4*s.* 8*d.*

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The vicar of the parish attends at the gaol once a week, when his services are required. No chaplain, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress has ever been appointed; but the gaoler gives some instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The prison is supplied with religious books, tracts, &c., but the Bibles are in a bad condition, and more are required.

There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners, but the experience of the vicar leads him to think that such a society would be useful.

Health.

The surgeon attends whenever his services are required. The general condition of the prisoners is described by him to be healthy; he regards the diet as sufficient for prisoners of all descriptions. He also approves of the clothing and bedding, and the warming, ventilation of the cells, and drainage of the prison.

There are no officers but the gaoler and his wife, the matron.

Two male prisoners have been punished during the year.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,130	151	1,281
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	202	34	236
Average daily number - -	175	25	200
Re-committals in the year -	298	53	351

Total expenditure for the prison -	£5,368 11*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£25 11*s.* 10¼*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	247	42	289
Day rooms - - -	3	1	4
Punishment cells - -	7	3	10
Reception cells - -	7	3	10
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	41	2	43
Day rooms - - -	3	2	5
Yards for exercise - -	3	1	4

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 5.45 in summer, and 7.15 in winter, retiring to rest at 8 p.m. all through the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in mat and sack making, calico weaving, oakum picking, pumping, chopping wood, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, &c.

The females pick oakum and coir yarn, wash, make, and mend the clothes, &c. There is a crank pump, which has unconnected handles working upon a continuous shaft in separate boxes.

Prisoners work nine hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 250*l*. One hour per day is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary now in force came into operation in June 1863, and is nearly the same as that recommended by the Secretary of State at that time.

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s*. 0½*d*. 220 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 9,451 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine service twice every Sunday, with one sermon, also on Christmas Day and Good Friday;

reads prayers daily, and lectures to the prisoners twice a week; constantly visits all the prisoners in their cells, and overlooks the schoolmaster and mistress who teach daily reading, writing, and arithmetic.

There are sufficient books, both religious and secular. The provisions of the Prisoners Relief Bill are carried out. 16 prisoners received relief last year, amounting to 20*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*, in the purchasing of tools, &c., to enable them to earn their own living. The Prison Ministers Bill is also acted upon.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison every day. The general condition of the inmates is healthy, and there has been no epidemic. The dietary is regarded by him as quite sufficient for all classes, but the large amount of extra diet which has been required would seem to throw doubt upon the correctness of that opinion. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. The warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

209 male and 12 female prisoners have been punished for refractory conduct, one of the former having been flogged; four prisoners have died; two have been pardoned on medical grounds, and 10 have been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	3	—
Committed for trial at assizes	—	1
„ „ sessions	30	5
Convicted at assizes or sessions	72	9
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	13	8
„ the Vagrant Act	10	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	3	—
„ the Game Laws	26	—
Debtors from the superior courts	7	—
„ from the county courts	5	—
	199	26
Total	225	
Total on the same day last year	182	28

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males.—Mat and matting making, calico weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, in the fitting shop, brush making, pumping water, picking oakum, sack making, and wood chopping and bundling.

Females.—Washing, making and mending, and picking oakum.

BIRMINGHAM.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,807	550	2,357
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	342	94	436
Average daily number - -	315	84	399
Re-committals in the year -	672	219	891

Total expenditure for the prison -	£9,786 3*s.* 3*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£23 2*s.* 0*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	363	103	466
Cells not certified - -	17	—	17
Day rooms - - -	27	—	27
Punishment cells - -	14	4	18
Reception cells - - -	9	4	13
Yards for exercise - -	5	4	9
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	27	4	31
Day rooms - - -	3	3	6
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

All the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise all the year at 5.30, and retire to rest at 9 p.m. in the summer and 8 p.m. in the winter.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners grind corn, pump water, dig gravel, pick oakum, make brushes, mats and matting, tailoring,

shoemaking, carpentering, smiths' and tin work, bricklaying, painting, glazing, baking, cooking, and cleaning. The females pick oakum, make hearth mats, knit and sew, wash, iron, cook, and clean the prison.

Prisoners work for nine hours in summer and eight in winter.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounted to 569*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

One hour a day is allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to each Class is for the—

—	Bread.	Gruel.	Soup.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cocoa.
	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	pts.
1st Class - - - -	7 0	14	—	—	—	—
2nd Class - - -	10½ 0	14	1	—	—	—
3rd Class - - -	8¾ 0	14	2	6	4	—
4th Class - - -	10½ 0	14	3	12	2	—
5th Class - - -	9 10	11	3	16	7	2¼
6th Class - - -	9 10	7	2	25	7	5¼

Most of the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7¾*d.*

61 males and 31 females have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 8,304 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services with a sermon every Sunday, and reads morning prayer with an exposition daily; visits the prisoners generally, and superintends the schools. The schoolmaster teaches in the cells and school, distributes the books, examines the receipts, &c. The schoolmistress teaches in the cells, distributes books, &c. The library is sufficient for the purpose.

There is a Birmingham discharged prisoners' aid society, to which the chaplain is secretary.

A Roman Catholic priest attends about once a week to see prisoners of that faith. Any Dissenter may see one of his own ministers on application to the Governor.

Health.

The surgeon attends the prison twice a day, and examines the prisoners twice a week. The general health has been excellent, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary is admirably adapted to the several classes of prisoners. The clothing and bedding are generally sufficient, and the warming and drainage satisfactory ; the ventilation of a few cells is not so good as could be wished ; they are, however, about to be improved.

Nineteen additional cells in the female wing have been certified, and four new baths have been erected. Boys returned from Parkhurst and others are now taught tailoring and shoemaking by the trades instructor, and work in association.

306 males and 73 females have been punished for refractory conduct, two of the former and four of the latter having been placed in irons ; one prisoner has died and two have been sent to a lunatic asylum during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	4	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	42	11
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - -	147	23
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	12	11
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	36	29
„ the Vagrant Act - -	24	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	7	2
For assault - - - -	27	3
„ want of sureties - - -	2	—
Others summarily convicted - -	25	9
Deserters awaiting a route - - -	2	—
Debtors from the county courts - -	1	—
	329	89
Total - -	418	
Total on the same day last year - -	339	98
Total - -	437	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crank pumping water	20
Picking oakum	141
„ cocoa-nut fibre	40
Mat making	52
Weaving matting	10
Baking	2
Cooking	6
Smiths' work	4
Carpentry	4
Gardening	6
Shoemaking	14
Tailoring	14
Plaiting fibre	16
	329

Females.—Washing, ironing, and needlework.

As the assizes will probably ere long be held at this town, the habitual number of prisoners may be expected to be increased, first, by the sheriff's debtors, who are now sent to Warwick gaol; secondly, by the persons sentenced to penal servitude, during the period of their detention, and those convicted on capital charges, so that the gaol will probably require to be enlarged. The best way to effect this would be to build a new wing, with a chapel for the females, and to give up the present women's prison to the untried males. The addition of a chapel to the new females' prison would do away with the inconvenience now felt from the insufficient size of the present chapel, which sometimes necessitates the exclusion of 40 or 50 prisoners.

The profit arising from picking oakum is very considerable in this prison, as the junk costs 16*s.* per ton, and the oakum is sold for 25*s.* Another kind of labour has been lately adopted, which produces a very considerable return, namely, the pumping of water for the contiguous lunatic asylum, which is paid for at the rate of 6*d.* per 1,000 gallons.

Three looms are in constant work weaving matting, and mats are made upon about 50 frames. The demand for both these articles is very considerable.

WILTSHIRE.

SALISBURY.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - - -	317	45	362
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	81	9	90
Average daily number - -	59	7	66
Re-committals in the year - -	78	12	90

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,002 6*s.* 11*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting net profit on prisoners' labour - -	£29 15*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	77	13	90
Day rooms - -	4	—	4
Reception cells - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	5	3	8
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms -	20	3	23
Day rooms - - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	3	—	3

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 6 p.m. in summer, and rise at daylight and retire at twilight in winter.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of both sexes.

Labour and Employment.

Prisoners work at the crankmill for grinding corn, the water capstan, and gardening. They work for about nine hours per diem. The females are employed in washing.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of materials, amounts to 20*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners for trial have about four hours' daily exercise. Convicted prisoners are not allowed any.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is as follows :—

	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.
	lbs.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.
1st Class	10½	14	—	—	—	—
2nd Class	10½	14	9	3½	6	2
3rd Class	10½	14	9	7	6	2

All necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 5¼*d.*

79 prisoners have been allowed extra food, by order of the surgeon, for 424 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine service every morning, and afterwards imparts religious instruction to the prisoners. There being no schoolmaster, the chaplain voluntarily undertook and has performed the duty. The prison is supplied with books, both religious and secular.

There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners.

Dissenters and Roman Catholics may see their own minister if they express a wish to that effect.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily. There has been no epidemic, and the health of the prisoners has been excellent. In his opinion the dietary is sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also.

A prisoner escaped, but was retaken the next morning. A great change in the discipline, &c. is being arranged by the Visiting Justices. The number of officers is found insufficient to carry out the discipline, although the offices of miller and baker are held by the same person, and a prisoner performs the cooking, an arrangement on many accounts objectionable.

148 males and three females have been punished for refractory behaviour.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	17	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	2
„ the Game Laws	3	—
For assault	2	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	16	3
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	52	9
Total	61	
Total on the same day last year	45	7
Total	52	

At which time there was no debtor in custody.

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the capstan pumping water		4
On the crank mill grinding corn		20
Shoemaking		1
Cleaning the prison		5
Females.—Washing and ironing		4
Making shirts		3
Knitting stockings		1

I have often had occasion to point out that the means of enforcing hard labour are not sufficient to give employment to all the prisoners sentenced to it. The crankmill employs 20 men on and off, the capstan four, beyond which there is no kind of employment except cleaning the prison. The communication between the prisoners in the airing yards and day rooms is almost entirely unrestricted in consequence of the deficiency in the number of officers. There are only three male officers besides the miller, and the matron is unassisted by any female officer, so that the different classes cannot be effectually overlooked.

The cisterns are so small that the prisoners are obliged to work the capstan for an hour on Sundays to keep up the supply of water.

DEVIZES.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	475	84	559
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	88	21	109
Average daily number - -	72	12	84
Re-committals in the year - -	130	27	157

Total expenditure for the prison -	£2,357 18*s.* 2*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£28 4*s.* 0*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56. - - -	185	32	217
Punishment cells - - - -	6	3	9
Reception cells - - -	3	1	4
Yards for exercise - - -	9	2	11

There are no cells set apart for debtors exclusively, there seldom being more than one or two (sometimes none), in which case one of the spare wards is used. None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 and retire at 6 in the summer, and according to the light in the winter.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of either sex.

Labour and Employment.

The males work on the treadwheel for grinding corn, pump water, weave, make clothes and shoes, cook, and clean the prison.

The females are engaged in washing and knitting, making and mending the clothes and bedding, cleaning, &c.

Prisoners work daily from nine to six hours according as the days are long or short.

The money actually received for the several products of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, is 30*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Two hours per diem are allowed for exercise.

Diet of Prisoners.

The Weekly Amount of Food supplied to Prisoners of each Class is as follows :—

—	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.
	lbs.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.
1st Class - - -	10½	14	—	—	—	—
2nd Class - - -	10½	14	9	3½	6	2
3rd Class - - -	10½	14	9	7	6	2

The chief of the necessaries are supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7½*d.*

48 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 4,120 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services with a sermon every Sunday, and reads prayers every day; sees and admonishes all prisoners on their admission and discharge visits the sick daily, and the untried prisoners in their cells once a week and the other prisoners once a month. There are sufficient books, both religious and secular. The schoolmaster and mistress attend school daily for the purposes of teaching, and the chaplain visits the schools twice a week to superintend the course of instruction. No society exists for helping discharged prisoners. Dissenters may see their own ministers by applying to the Governor.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and examines all the prisoners twice a week; the state of health is much the same as it has been for some years past. The cases under medical treatment are generally those of prisoners who were out of health when they entered the prison. No epidemic has occurred. The surgeon is of opinion that the dietary allowed is insufficient to maintain the health and strength of prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The clothing and bedding appear to be sufficient, the drainage satisfactory; but the warming and ventilation, although generally, not invariably so.

211 male and 22 female prisoners have been punished for refractory behaviour, and two prisoners have been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes	4	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	34	2
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	10	3
„ the Vagrant Act	1	2
For assault	10	—
„ want of sureties	6	—
Others summarily convicted	—	1
	65	8
Total	73	
Total on the same day last year	75	19
Total	94	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males.—On the treadmill all day	35
On the pumps and picking oakum	3
Picking oakum	12
„ and treadmill	8
Weaving cloth	1
Tailoring	1
Shoemaking and treadmill	1
Assisting the cook	1
Cleaning the prison	1
Females.—Washing and needlework.	

No prisoners under the game laws. The number has been undergoing reduction for some years past. This prison is not singular in that respect, the same change having been observed in most localities. Many reasons are assigned for this; as for example, the increased vigilance of the police, the reduced price of game arising from the legalization of the sale of game, &c.; but I believe that the principal cause has been overlooked, namely, the discontinuance of the stage coaches and night mails, which formerly afforded ready means of disposing of the game and sending it to market. The presence of the police and other officers at railway stations makes it more difficult and dangerous for poachers to send their game off from thence, and as it cannot be sold in the neighbouring towns without the certainty of detection, the trade of poaching in many cases scarcely pays enough to encourage men to pursue it.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 - -	1,041	240	1,281
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	210	49	259
Average daily number - -	187	37	224
Re-committals in the year - -	366	66	432

Total expenditure for the prison -	£5,946 16*s.* 1*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour - - -	£24 16*s.* 9*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners:—

For criminals,—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	222	60	282
Cells not certified (not used) -	20	1	21
Punishment cells - - -	6	2	8
Reception cells - - -	13	4	7
Yards for exercise - - -	3	1	4
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms - -	26	2	28
Day rooms - - - -	*3	1	4
Yards for exercise - - -	3	1	4

* One of these not being required as a day room is used by the Roman Catholic priest for the assembling of the Roman Catholic prisoners.

All the certified cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 and retire at 8 all through the year.

There are separate infirmaries for prisoners of both sexes.

Labour and Employment.

The males work at the treadwheel, pumping water, picking oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, whitewashing, repairing, and cleaning the prison. The females pick coir, and are employed in washing, laundry work, needlework, knitting, &c.

The treadwheel raises water for the men, and the crank pump supplies the females' division of the prison.

Prisoners work from 8 to 10 hours daily.

The money actually received for the several products of

prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, amounts to 384*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Prisoners take exercise for half an hour daily.

Diet of Prisoners.

The dietary recommended by the Secretary of State last year has been adopted.

The necessaries are supplied by contract as far as practicable.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and $\frac{1}{8}$th.

44 prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for 1,584 days in the aggregate.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain performs two full services, with a sermon, every Sunday; reads prayers daily, and gives an exposition; visits the prisoners daily, and examines each on admission, except Roman Catholics. The late schoolmaster resigned his post last April, and the vacancy has not been filled up. There is no schoolmistress. The cells are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books, but there are scarcely any other books, either religious or secular; many of the magistrates objecting to their use by the prisoners. There is a "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society," by which 53 persons were relieved last year at an expense to the society of 35*l.* A priest was appointed by the magistrates last Michaelmas, who now regularly attends Roman Catholic prisoners. Dissenters may see their own ministers if they please.

Health.

The surgeon attends daily at the prison, and visits those who require it. Sees all the prisoners in rotation. Considers the dietary sufficient for their health and strength. The general health has been good, and there has been no epidemic. The clothing and bedding are quite sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satistactory.

The Governor reports that from the 14th November last the prisoners have been formed into two divisions, which attend chapel on alternate days. The exercising time has been reduced from an hour and a half to half an hour, and this is found to be quite sufficient for prisoners' health. Male convicted prisoners are now required to sleep on a wooden guard bed during the first month of their imprisonment.

208 males and 5 females have been punished for refractory conduct. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, and 3 others were sent to a lunatic asylum.

At the time of my last inspection three male prisoners were in the infirmary affected with small-pox, whose cases are interesting from the fact that the disease commenced very long after their admission, and that all had been in separate confinement during their imprisonment. The mystery is increased by the fact that they had never had any communication with each other, and that no case of small-pox had occurred in the prison since the first of these prisoners was admitted 11 months previously.

The punishment cells in this prison are quite unfit for use on account of the want of warmth and ventilation. They are situated in the old building, of which no other use is now made, and as they do not admit of being altered so as to suit them for their object, it appears to me that the best plan would be to make some punishment cells in the basement of B. wing in the part now used as mat stores, to remove the old building, and to build some store-rooms in the place of it.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	23	8
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - -	92	18
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	2	4
Under condemnation to death - -	1	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	16	6
„ the Vagrant Act - -	5	3
„ the Game Laws - -	8	—
For assault - - - -	8	—
„ want of sureties - - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	7	2
Debtors from the superior courts - -	1	—
„ from the county courts - -	1	—
	165	41
Total - -	206	
Total on the same day last year -	185	38
Total - -	223	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill	22	—
Picking oakum	23	9
„ cocoa-nut fibre	—	9
Mat making	100	—
Tailoring	2	—
Shoemaking	2	—
Blacksmith	1	—
Cleaning the prison	6	—
Assisting the prison cook	2	—
Laundry	—	9
Washing	—	1
Knitting	—	7
Needlework	—	6

Postscript.

Copy of an order made at the last Epiphany Sessions for the county:—"On the motion of R. P. Amphlett, Esq., seconded by Admiral Hastings, it is ordered, that a schoolmaster be appointed at the gaol. That it be referred to the Visiting Justices to report to next sessions whether any and what alterations should be made in the goal regulations respecting the duties of such schoolmaster, and that the visiting justices be instructed that the visits of the schoolmaster to convicted prisoners do not commence until the hours devoted to labour have terminated."

WORCESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1864	256	90	346
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	50	15	65
Average daily number	33	10	43
Re-committals in the year	39	20	59

Total expenditure for the prison	£1,275 8*s.* 6*d.*
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners' labour	£29 12*s.* 11*d.*

Accommodation for prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals,—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement under 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.	36	8	44
Day rooms	4	3	7
Punishment cells	2	1	3
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	4	3	7
For debtors,—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	4	—	4
Day rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

None of the cells are lighted at night.

Prisoners rise at 6 in summer and retire at 6 p.m.; in winter they rise at 7 and retire at 4 p.m.

There is *no* infirmary for females.

Labour and Employment.

The male prisoners work at the treadmill and crank-wheel for raising water, making and mending the shoes and clothing, whitewashing, and cleaning the prison, &c.

The females make and mend clothes, wash, &c. &c.

Prisoners work from 6 to 9 hours daily, according to the season. No money received for labour. Prisoners who are on the treadwheel require no exercise, as they work in a shed open to the air. On Sundays 3 hours' exercise are allowed. Untried prisoners have a yard to themselves, where they exercise in association.

Diet of Prisoners.

The amount of food supplied to prisoners weekly is the dietary table certified some years ago. The new dietary is under consideration.

Coal only is supplied by contract.

The average weekly cost of food per head is 2*s.* 7*d.* One prisoner only (a female) has received extra diet by order of the surgeon.

Religious and Scholastic Instruction.

The chaplain attends the prison four days a week. On Sundays he gives two services and preaches one sermon, reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, visits on each day the prisoners in their respective wards. There is no schoolmaster nor mistress; the whole of the instruction

devolves upon the chaplain. The prison is fully supplied with books, both religious and secular. There is a "Prisoners' Aid Society."

Roman Catholics and Dissenters may see their own ministers freely, if they desire it, at proper seasons.

Health.

The surgeon attends at the prison about four days a week on the average; sees every prisoner on admission, and examines all the prisoners once a month. The general health has been very good, and no epidemic has visited the prison. The dietary he considers quite sufficient, and the clothing and bedding also. The sleeping cells are very close in the hot weather.

85 males and 14 females have been punished for refractory behaviour during the year; two of the former having been put in irons.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	4	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	13	3
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	4
„ the Vagrant Act	3	—
For assault	2	—
Others summarily convicted	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	32	8
Total	40	
Total on the same day last year	35	9
Total	44	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill	18
On the crankmill	4
Cleaning the prison	3
Tailoring and shoemending	2
Females.—Washing and mending clothing	7
Cleaning wards, &c.	1

THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Uffington, Stamford,

Sir, 10th May 1865.

In accordance with the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 William IV., cap. 38., I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Prisons in the Northern District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

Herbert P. Voules.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

PRISONS IN ENGLAND,

INCLUDING THOSE IN THE COUNTIES OF

CHESTER, CUMBERLAND, DERBY, DURHAM, LANCASTER, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, STAFFORD, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	546	151	697
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	144	44	188
Average daily number	129	26	155
Number of re-committals	153	44	197

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	91	26	117
Cells not certified	58	—	58
Day-rooms	2	—	2
Punishment cells	5	1	6
Yards for exercise	5	2	7
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells	12	—	12
Day-rooms	4	—	4
Yards for exercise	2	—	2

There is an infirmary for the male prisoners.

The certified cells and debtors' rooms are lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire to bed at 9 p.m.; they have 1½ hours exercise in the yards, and are employed 10½ hours daily "mat-making," "shoe and basket-making,"

"weaving," "tailoring," "picking wool and oakum," "joiners', smiths', and masons' work," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." Prisoners are also employed on the crank mill pumping water.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 145*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	4,219	13	3
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit from the prisoners' labour - - - -	22	16	1

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 3¾*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the materials are supplied by contract.

One male prisoner received extra diet by order of the surgeon 194 days.

The chaplain performs the usual daily and weekly services, and assembles the prisoners three times a week for religious instruction; examines and admonishes prisoners on admission and discharge; visits the sick daily; superintends the schools and the distribution of books to the prisoners.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress give instruction to the prisoners daily, both in class and in their cells. Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church have ample opportunities of seeing a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison every day, and sees all the prisoners, as required by the rules. He states:—"The "general health of the prisoners has been good; there has "been no epidemic. I consider the present dietary suffi- "cient, and recommend its continuance. The clothing and "bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and "drainage satisfactory."

Four prisoners have died from the following causes, viz.—"disease of the heart," "consumption," "liver disease with dropsy," and "disease of the lungs." Two of them were apparently in good health on admission. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds. He was suffering from chronic rheumatism when admitted, and has since died of that disorder.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 340.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, deputy-governor, matron, schoolmaster, 7 male and 1 female warders, cook, engineer, and night watchman.

There has been no alteration in the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	8	6
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	76	10
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	8	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	—	1
For assault	9	1
„ want of sureties	1	2
Others summarily convicted	7	2
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
Assessed taxes	1	—
	112	27
Total	139	
Total on the same day last year	142	27
Total	177	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
On the crank-mill	20	—
Picking oakum	42	5
Mat-making	15	—
Weaving matting	1	—
„ cloth	11	—
Basket making	1	—
Shoemaking	5	—
Tailoring	1	—
Joinering	1	—
Painting	2	—
Sick	4	—
In solitary	1	—
Prison labour	5	2
Sewing	—	13
Knitting	—	4
Washing	—	3
Debtors	3	—
	112	27
Total	139	

CHESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	410	133	573
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	85	13	98
Average daily number - -	66	11	77
Number of re-committals -	102	42	144

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement - - -	16	—	16
Cells not certified - -	30	12	42
Punishment cells - -	2	—	2
Reception cells - - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	5	2	7
For debtors:—			
Day rooms - - -	2	—	2
Yards for exercise - -	2	—	2

All the cells are lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 6 p.m. in summer; in winter they rise at 7 a.m. and retire to bed at 5 p.m. They have two hours exercise daily, and are employed 8 hours "mat-making," "picking oakum," "sewing and washing."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 145*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	2,238	11	7
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit from the prisoners' labour - - -	27	6	0

Average weekly cost of the food, 3*s.* 5½*d.* per head.

The bread, meat, and coals are supplied by contract.

The dietaries recommended by the Diet Commission have been adopted. Ninety-four prisoners have received extra diet for the aggregate number of 6,358.

The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services, examines and admonishes each prisoner on admission and discharge, and sees the prisoners in private. There is no schoolmaster ; and the chaplain observes, "Not "much has been done in the school for the last 12 months, "owing to the large number of prisoners requiring the "entire attention of all the officers." There is a sufficient supply of books. The Roman Catholic priest attends occasionally to visit prisoners of that denomination.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener when necessary. The general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner died of fever ; he was in good health when admitted, and had been 12 weeks in the prison at the time of his death. Two prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds ("fever and convulsions"), and one suffering from inflammation of the chest was removed to the city infirmary the day after he was admitted.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 59.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and three male warders.

Since the last report, the resident warder's lodge has been raised one story, and the new diet has been adopted. The governor has been dismissed, and Mr. James Long, late superintendent of the city police, has been appointed to the office. He assumed charge of the prison on the 13th February.

A prisoner made an attempt to escape by breaking through the wall of his cell. Had the warder examined the cell, as required by the rules, he would have discovered the breach in the wall before it had proceeded so far, as the prisoner must have been engaged some nights at the work.

I conferred with the magistrates with respect to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the prisoners. There are only 58 cells in the prison, and the daily average number of prisoners during the year has been 77, the highest number 98. The mayor undertook to call a meeting to consider the subject; but I have received no information as to the result.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	5	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	16	3
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	4
„ the Vagrant Act	1	7
For assault	2	—
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	6	—
	39	15
Total	54	
Total on the same day last year	70	9
Total	79	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	20	8
Mat-making	3	—
Laundry	—	3
Shoemaking	1	—
Sewing	—	3
Cook-house	2	—
Cleaning prison, pumping	5	—
Hospital	2	—
Awaiting trial	6	1
	39	15
Total	54	

KNUTSFORD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,686	470	2,156
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	254	73	327
Average daily number	212	54	266
Number of re-committals	642	233	875

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	170	100	270
Cells not certified	88	—	88
Day-rooms	4	—	4
Punishment cells	15	2	17
Reception cells	10	2	12
Yards for exercise	8	3	11
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	4	2	6
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

The certified cells alone are lighted with gas.

There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

The prisoners rise at ½ past 5 a.m. and retire to bed at ½ past 8. They have an hour's exercise, and are employed ten hours daily in various kinds of labour, as follows:—

Males.—"treadwheel," "crank mill," "weaving," "picking wool and oakum," mat-making," "tailoring," "shoemaking," joiners' work, and in the repairs and general work of the prison.

Females.—"picking wool and oakum," "knitting stockings," making shirts and wearing apparel for the female prisoners, washing, and prison work.

The treadwheel and crank mill are used for raising water. No prisoner works on the treadwheel more than 7 hours in one day.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 311*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year	6,327	7	7
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour	22	12	3½

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 0¾*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. Nineteen prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounted to 1,087.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, with a sermon, and reads prayers in the chapel daily during the week. He examines and admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge, visits the hospitals and wards, and superintends the schools, and the distribution of books to the prisoners.

The schoolmaster devotes all his time to the instruction of the prisoners; the schoolmistress, in addition to her school duties, attends the surgeon in his visits to the female prisoners. The supply of books is sufficient. Every facility is afforded to prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from the Established Church who may wish to see a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week. The general health has been good; one prisoner has died of "disease of the kidneys." He was in good health when admitted, and had been 26 days in prison at the time of his death.

Three prisoners were removed to the County Lunatic Asylum; they were observed to be insane, one, four, and five days respectively after admission.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 718.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, deputy governor, schoolmaster and schoolmistress, 2 clerks, storekeeper, two trades' instructors, mechanic, porter, 8 male and 4 female warders, and two night watchmen.

The prison is in good order. There has been no alteration since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	5
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	62	20
„ sentenced to penal servitude	8	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	11	5
„ the Vagrant Act	17	15
„ the Game Laws	11	—
For assault	17	—
„ want of sureties	5	3
Others summarily convicted	33	2
Debtors from the county courts	6	—
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, awaiting Her Majesty's pleasure	1	—
	181	51
Total	232	
Total on the same day last year	238	60
Total	298	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the crank-mill	32	—
Picking oakum	22	—
„ cocoa nut fibre	1	—
„ hair or wool	57	—
Mat-making	8	—
Weaving cloth	33	—
Painting	3	—
Stone masoning	2	—
Joinering	1	—
Smiths' work	1	—
Shoemaking	4	—
Wool sorting	2	—
Tailoring	1	—
Winding bobbins for the weavers	8	—
Unemployed	6	—
Picking oakum	—	27
Sewing	—	14
Washing	—	8
Knitting	—	2
	181	51
Total	232	

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	440	128	568
Greatest number in confinement at one time	68	29	97
Average daily number	61	23	84
Number of re-committals	102	68	170

Prison Accommodation.

For criminal prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified for separate confinement	77	46	123
Day-rooms	9	3	12
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	7	4	11

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	8	—	8
Day-room	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

The cells are not furnished with light during the winter months.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 6 p.m. all the year round; they have one hour's exercise in the yards, and are employed about nine hours daily.

The means of employment provided are the "treadwheel," and "hard-labour crank machine," "matmaking," "weaving," "breaking stones," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "cleaning."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 119*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	2,160	0	8
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	24	5	1

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 0¼*d.* per head.

The following is the amount of food supplied to each class, weekly:—

Class.	Bread.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Cooked Meat.
	ozs.	pints.	lbs.	pints.	ozs.
1st	156	—	—	—	—
2nd	112	14	3½	—	—
3rd	140	14	4	3	—
4th	160	14	4	3	8
5th	154	14	7	3	12

The provisions are supplied by contract. Nine prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued has been 373.

The chaplain is occupied in his duties in the prison from 2½ to 3 hours daily. The schoolmaster attends 6 hours daily, except Friday, on which day he only attends 3 hours. The schoolmistress is engaged 3 hours on four days of the week teaching the female prisoners.

The prison is well supplied with religious and other books.

The number of Roman Catholic prisoners is small; they are visited by a minister of their own denomination when they desire it. Other prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from the Established Church receive instruction from the chaplain and schoolmaster.

The surgeon attends almost daily. The health of the prisoners generally has been good; two cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

One prisoner, with phthisis, was pardoned on medical grounds on the 9th February, and has since died. He was 11 months in the prison, and is represented to have been in weak health when admitted.

Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; they were both insane when admitted to the prison.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 101.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, schoolmaster and schoolmistress, 7 male and 1 female warders.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

The prisoners are in association, and are not at all times under effective supervision.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	11	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	26	12
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	4
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	5
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
For assault	5	1
Others summarily convicted	11	2
Debtors from the county courts	4	—
	66	25
Total	91	
Total on the same day last year	85	18
Total	103	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill	13	—
On the crankmill	6	3
Picking cocoa nut fibre	6	—
Mat-making	10	—
Weaving matting	4	—
Cleaners, tailoring, &c.	27	4
Washing and sewing	—	18
	66	25
Total	91	

One prisoner stated that he had been punished in a manner contrary to the rules; I investigated his complaint, and found that he had been properly punished for refusing to work.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	1673	231	1904
Greatest number in confinement at one time	272	35	307
Average daily number	242	28	270
Number of re-committals	391	50	441

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Sleeping cells (not enumerated)	186	23	209
Punishment cells	6	2	8
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	14	2	16
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	19	5	24
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

Of the 209 cells only 160 are furnished with light during the winter months.

There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

The above numbers show the insufficiency of the accommodation, there having been a daily average of 61 prisoners in excess of the number of sleeping cells. Many of the prisoners are necessarily associated at night without any supervision; and some of the cells are not even furnished with artificial light.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m., all the year round. They are employed ten hours daily, as follows: "at the treadwheel," "stone breaking," "picking oakum," "joiners' and smiths' work," "taloring," "shoemaking," "weaving," "mat-making," "sewing and washing."

The treadwheel labour is applied to grinding corn.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 375*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison - -	7,330	13	11
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - - -	25	17	2

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 7*d.* per head

The dietaries transmitted from the Home Office, as recommended by the Diet Commission, have been adopted. I had numerous complaints from the prisoners with respect to the new diet; but it had not been long enough in use for the surgeon to form an opinion of its merits.

Seventy-nine prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounted to 2,710.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads prayers in the chapel daily; sees all prisoners on admission and discharge, and at other times as required; visits the sick and prisoners under punishment; superintends the schools, and distributes the library books. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend daily to give instruction to the prisoners. There is an ample supply of books, both religious and of general information. A Roman Catholic minister visits the prison weekly, and sees all prisoners of his denomination who desire to see him.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines the prisoners who are sick or ailing; he also frequently inspects all the prisoners. The health of the prisoners has been "remarkably good." One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds. He was in delicate health when admitted, was removed to the infirmary 19 days afterwards, and had been upwards of 7 months in the prison when he received his pardon. A prisoner sentenced to death for murder was removed to Bethlem Hospital on the 11th January.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 403; of these 5 had received corporal punishment, and 3 had been placed in irons.

The officers of the prison are—governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief-warder, eight 1st class and ten 2nd class warders; schoolmaster and schoolmistress; two female warders; miller, baker, and night watchman.

Beyond the adoption of the new dietaries there has been no alteration in the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	8	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment -		
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	63	12
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	34	7
„ the Vagrant Act - -	19	4
„ the Game Laws - -	11	—
For assault - - -	22	4
„ want of sureties - -	5	—
Others summarily convicted -	48	7
Debtors from the superior courts -	1	—
„ from the county courts -	12	—
	223	37
Total - -	260	
Total on the same day last year -	248	33
Total - -	281	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

On the treadmill	72
Picking oakum	58
„ cocoa nut fibre	—
„ hair or wool	—
Mat making	4
Weaving matting	5
„ cloth	—
Shoemaking	2
Tailoring	4
Smithing	2
Joinering	2
Cleaning and washing	28
Painting	4
Stone breaking	25
Not employed	54
Total	260

DURHAM.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	2,324	877	3,201
Greatest number in confinement at one time	354	106	460
Average daily number	317	101	418
Number of re-committals	572	301	873

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement	260	75	335
Cells not certified	16	22	31
Day-rooms	2	—	2
Punishment cells	2	3	5
Reception cells	21	—	21
Yards for exercise	3	1	4
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	7	—	7
Day-rooms	3	—	3
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m.; they have an hour's exercise in the yards in the summer and half an hour in the winter, and are employed ten hours daily. The employments provided are "mat-making," "weaving," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "picking coir and oakum," "breaking stones," "joiners and smiths' work," "making shirts and clothing," "knitting," "washing and cleaning."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 832*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year -	6,574	17	11
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - -	13	14	9

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 8½*d.* per head.

Weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.		6th Class.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bread	112	112	168	140	126	84	168	126	160	102	168	136
Oatmeal	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	64	64	64	64	64	64	88	64
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	16	12
			pint.	pint.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.
Soup	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

One prisoner received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for twenty-six days.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The chaplain performs Divine Service daily, with two full services on Sunday. Sees all prisoners on admission and discharge, those who are sick or under punishment, and others as occasion may require. Visits all the prisoners from cell to cell once a week, and superintends the schools.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 5 p.m. and give instruction to the prisoners both in class and in their cells. There is a good supply of books for the use of the prisoners.

The Roman Catholic minister visits and assembles prisoners of his denomination for religious services.

The Durham Refuge for Discharged Prisoners assists boys who have been in prison, by providing them with an outfit, and sending them to sea. At other times the clergymen of the parishes to which they belong are consulted with respect to their future welfare. Such female prisoners as appear to be fit subjects for the society's help are provided with lodgings at the house of one of the schoolmasters, whose wife, with the assistance of some ladies in the town, superintends the establishment, and after a time situations as domestic servants are provided for those who are found deserving. With respect to adult male prisoners, the refuge occasionally provides a few days' board and lodging until work can be procured (during this time they are under the superintendence of the chaplain of the gaol), and in some cases tools are provided for those who have been well conducted. The income of the society has hitherto been very limited. Help has therefore been sometimes necessarily withheld where it seemed much needed.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily. He sees all the prisoners, and makes a monthly inspection, as required by the rules. The health of the prisoners has been very good. The general dietary is sufficient to maintain health and strength in all occupations. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; the warming and drainage satisfactory. The ventilation in some parts of the east wing and in the females prison is defective.

Two prisoners have died, one of disease of the heart, the other of pneumonia. The state of health of both was "good" when admitted. Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; one was observed to be insane when committed for trial at the assizes, the other was received on the 29th July, observed to be insane on the 16th August, and was removed to the county lunatic asylum on the 27th August.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 640.

The officers of the prison are—governor, chaplain, and surgeon, deputy governor, chief warder, matron, 2 schoolmasters and 1 schoolmistress, storekeeper, clerk, 18 warders, gate porter, and clerk of the works.

The wing appropriated to females is now being extended; a new wash-house has been built, and a steam apparatus has been fixed for cooking, washing, and heating some portions of the prison and the chapel.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	34	8
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	59	15
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	1	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act - -	34	29
„ the Vagrant Act - - -	40	20
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	1	2
„ the Game Laws - -	4	—
For assault - - - -	54	9
„ want of sureties - - -	3	—
Others summarily convicted - -	60	12
Debtors from the superior courts -	6	—
„ from the county courts - -	6	—
	303	96
Total - -	399	
Total on the same day last year -	288	96
Total - -	384	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follow :—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum - - -	131	30
„ cocoa nut fibre - -	8	—
Mat-making - - - -	15	—
Weaving matting - - -	4	—
„ cloth - - - -	11	—
Tailoring - - - -	7	—
Shoemaking - - - -	4	—
Stone breaking - - -	27	—
Knitting - - - -	—	25
Sewing - - - -	—	27
Washing - - - -	—	6
Cooks, sweepers, &c. - - -	21	6
Masons, joiners, and labourers (new building) - - - - -	60	—
Debtors - - - -	12	—
Sick - - - - -	3	2
Total -	303	96

LANCASHIRE.

KIRKDALE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	2,063	567	2,630
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	467	108	575
Average daily number	370	78	448
Number of re-committals	544	172	716

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	282	—	282
Cells not certified	156	29	185
Day-rooms	4	1	5
Punishment cells	4	2	6
Reception cells	7	3	10
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

A new wing containing 120 separate cells for females is now building, and will be ready to be occupied early in the summer. In the meantime the female prisoners are in association by night as well as by day.

The certified cells alone are lighted with gas.

The prisoners in separate confinement rise at 5.30 and retire to bed at 8.30. Those in association rise at 5.30 in summer and 6.45 in winter, and retire to bed at 6.30 in summer and 5 o'clock in winter. They have one hour's exercise, and are employed ten hours daily.

The means of employment provided are:—For males, "weaving," "mat-making," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "picking oakum," "joiners' and smiths' work," and "cooking."

For females:—"Sewing," "knitting," "picking oakum," "making," "mending," and "washing" prison clothes.

There is also a crank-mill for the use of the prison.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 1,207*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison	11,305	15	8
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour	20	14	8

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 5½*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the materials are supplied by contract.

Twelve prisoners have been placed on extra diet by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days amounted to 772.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, with one sermon. Reads the morning prayers daily, examines and admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge, visits the sick, and those under punishment daily, and prisoners in separate confinement frequently; superintends the schools and the distribution of books.

The schoolmaster attends daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and gives instruction to the prisoners both in class and in the separate cells.

The schoolmistress instructs the female prisoners in class three times a week. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is sufficient.

A room has been fitted up for the services of the Roman Catholic church, and a chaplain has been appointed to give religious instruction to the prisoners of that denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, visits all prisoners who desire to see him, and makes a monthly inspection, accompanied by the governor or matron. The general health has been good. Eight prisoners have died, as follows :—

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1864.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
J. S.	30	1863. 7th Nov.	In a low desponding state.	1863. 7th Dec.	1 month	4 days	Paralysis and nervous exhaustion.
J. H.	18	1862. 21st Aug.	Good	23d Dec.	16 months	12 days	Gaol fever,—induced by the practice of self-indulgence.
F. P.	29	1863. 30th July.	Not good	1864. 16th Jan.	6 months	23 days	Consumption.
M. B.	38	10th Sept.	Good	17th Jan.	4 months	1 day	Gastric fever,—from the habit of taking soap to induce diarrhœa.
J. D.	42	1864. 20th Apr.	Bad	27th Apr.	7 days	5 days	Abscess of the lungs.
H. F.	27	7th Aug.	Good	5th May.	9 months	6 days	Typhus fever.
R. J.	60	1863. 19th Dec.	Bad	19th July.	7 months	48 days.	Chronic pneumonia.
R. M.	45	1864. 16th July	„	7th Aug.	21 days	6 days.	Congestion of the brain. Delirium tremens.

Three prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds, and two were removed to a lunatic asylum. Of the latter, one was observed to be insane when admitted, the other was committed for trial, and found to be insane on arraignment.

The ventilation and warming in the old parts of the prison are defective; the drainage is satisfactory throughout.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 2,423.

The officers of the prison are,—governor, chaplain, Roman Catholic minister, surgeon, schoolmaster, matron, schoolmistress, chief warder, 2 clerks, 20 male and 5 female warders.

Since the last report, a new wing containing 120 separate cells has been certified, and is now occupied by male prisoners. 71 old cells have been taken down, to make room for the new buildings; and I recommended that the old buildings on the north and south sides, and another at the north-east end of the new wing, should also be removed, as they obstruct the light and ventilation of the new cells, and the space is much required for the exercise of the prisoners.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	6	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	63	11
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	163	33
„ sentenced to penal servitude	12	2
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	20	9
„ the Vagrant Act	20	10
„ the Game Laws	8	—
For assault	23	1
„ want of sureties	10	2
Others summarily convicted	40	5
Deserters awaiting a route	2	—
Military prisoners under sentence of court-martial	4	—
	371	73
Total	444	
Total on the same day last year	464	96
Total	560	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

On the crankmill	16
Picking oakum	164
„ cocoa-nut fibre	35
Mat-making	30
Weaving matting	22
„ cloth-cotton	39
Tailors	5
Shoemakers	14
Joiners and other labourers	42
In hospital	4

LANCASTER CASTLE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	102	779	881
Greatest number in confinement at one time	68	122	161
Average daily number	48	89	137
Number of re-committals	34	35	69

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Separate cells (not certified)	41	77	118
Punishment cells	5	6	11
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	2	2	4
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	61	4	65
Day-rooms	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	3	1	4

The cells are lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at 7 a.m. in winter, and retire to bed at 8 p.m. They have an hour's exercise in the yards daily, and are employed 12 hours in the summer and 10 in the winter. When practicable

they are employed at their own trades, and "breaking sand," picking oakum, silk, and cotton, sewing, knitting, washing, &c.

Six prisoners at a time are also employed pumping water for the use of the prison.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 42*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	4,217	9	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - - - -	25	8	10

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 5*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use.

Nintety-four persons have received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounted to 10,763.

The chaplain performs daily service in the chapel, superintends the schools, registers and admonishes the prisoners admitted and to be discharged, visits the sick, and visits prisoners from cell to cell. There is no schoolmaster. The schoolmistress attends daily from 8.30 a.m. till 5 p.m., teaching the female prisoners both in class and in their cells.

There is a sufficient supply of books.

A Roman Catholic minister visits prisoners of that persuasion who desire it. Prisoners of all other denominations attend the prison chapel.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week; he also examines all prisoners on admission and discharge, and makes a monthly inspection. The general health has been good. One prisoner has died. She was in feeble health, and had an ulcer of two months' duration on her leg when admitted.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 239.

The officers of the prison are—governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, schoolmistress, 6 male and 6 female warders, gaol clerk and watchman.

Some additional cells have been built for male prisoners. They are all on the ground floor, and are lighted from the roof. I do not consider these skylights secure, as the window frames are made of cast iron. I would recommend the addition of wrought-iron bars on the outside.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	3	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	1	72
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	—	4
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
For want of sureties	—	3
Others summarily convicted	6	—
Debtors from the superior courts	10	2
„ from the county courts	13	—
	38	86
Total	124	
	53	70
Total on the same day last year	123	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males—Picking oakum	14
Making hammocks	1
Females—Picking oakum	2
„ silk	48
„ cotton	3
Teasing hair	2
Sewing	12
Knitting	2
Washing	3
Cleaning	5
Cooking	3
Sick (not at work)	4

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	5,085	4,898	9,983
Greatest number in confinement at one time	646	492	1,138
Average daily number	570	405	975
Number of re-committals	2,254	2,566	5,820

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	594	407	1,001
Cells in the hospital (certified)	14	14	28
Convalescent rooms	2	2	4
Punishment cells	18	12	30
Yards for exercise	3	2	5
Do. do. in hospital	2	2	4
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells	19	8	27
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	2	4

All the cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m. They have an hour's exercise in the yards, and are employed 9½ hours daily.

The following are he means of employment provided :— "mat-making and matting weaving," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "weaving for prisoners' clothing and bedding," "picking oakum and junk," "tinmen," "joiners," "coopers," "basket-making," "sewing and knitting," and in the prison services. There is also a crank-mill for pumping water, on which prisoners (principally those summarily convicted) are employed two hours daily.

The profit on work done by the prisoners, for sale or hire, amounted to 1,889*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Estimated value of work done for the prison	509	12	9
Total expenditure for the prison	16,423	9	4
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	14	18	1½

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 0¾*d.* per head.

The following is the weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners in each class :—

—	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ounces of solid food	112	112	171	129	216	202	221	179	291	203
Pints of liquid food	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17

The provisions are supplied by contract, as are also grey cloth and flannel; the other stores are purchased or manufactured in the gaol.

The aggregate number of days on which extra diet has been issued to prisoners, by order of the surgeon, amounted to 841.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, with one sermon; reads prayers daily; sees all prisoners on admission; visits the sick and those under punishment; and at stated intervals visits from cell to cell the prisoners under his charge.

The Roman Catholic minister in like manner visits the prisoners of that denomination, and assembles them for religious worship in the prison chapel.

The chaplain of the gaol observes, "During the last year "I have sent more discharged females to institutions suit- "able to their characters and circumstances than in any "former year; I am glad, too, to be able to say with better "results. A greater number of juveniles have been re- "manded for inquiry as to their fitness for reformatory "treatment than during any former year since the passing "of the Reformatory Acts in 1855; and the number "actually sent away after such inquiry has exceeded that "of any year since 1857. Juvenile crime still shows on "the increase, and has never been materially reduced since "the commencement of the Reformatory Acts."

The following TABLE gives the NUMBER of JUVENILES of both sexes committed during the last Ten Years, showing the Proportion remanded for Inquiry, and the NUMBER sent to REFORMATORIES after such Inquiry.

Year.	Committed.	Of whom remanded for inquiry.	Sent to Reformatories after such inquiry.
1855	990	27	19
1856	995	254	133
1857	793	467	233
1858	486	287	117
1859	492	277	103
1860	361	277	112
1861	418	388	103
1862	537	473	108
1863	562	524	122
*1864	633	547	132

The chaplain further states, "The Prison Ministers' Bill, "the adoption of which was decided upon at the last

" Annual Gaol Sessions, was brought into full operation " here as soon afterwards as certain necessary formalities " had been gone through, and with little or no disturbance " of the details of the discipline of the gaol, or of the good " feeling of those intrusted with its maintenance. The " greatest, and indeed the only inconvenience which I am " aware of, has been the interference with the ordinary " routine of the gaol arising out of the long time daily " occupied by the two religious services in the chapel."

The Roman Catholic minister states, " The system " adopted here in conformity with the Prison Ministers' " Act has worked admirably, and given general satisfac- " tion. For this I have to express my gratitude to the " governor and chaplain, who arranged the details to carry " out the spirit of the Act, and who have in their daily " intercourse shown towards me the greatest kindness and " courtesy. I feel deeply interested in the work in which " I am engaged, and so far the results of my labour have " afforded me much consolation."

" In referring to the total number of commitments for " the year, it will be found that 3,083 Roman Catholic " females were committed, against 1,812 Protestants, thus " giving a majority of 1,271. Liverpool affords few open- " ings for female labour in proportion to its population, so " that the destitute and friendless girl is readily allured " into the path of crime. A large seaport like this not " only attracts but it becomes the general refuge of the " vicious and fallen. The number of Catholic prostitutes " is so great, and the means of helping those who wish to " abandon the streets so limited, that I give the numbers " in full:—

NUMBER of PROSTITUTES committed from the 1st of January to the 30th September 1864.

——	Protestants, &c.	Catholics.	Total.
January - -	56	70	126
February - -	88	97	185
March - -	69	101	170
April - -	60	96	156
May - - -	53	91	144
June - -	65	116	181
July - - -	66	122	188
August - -	71	117	188
September - -	77	111	188
	605	921	1,526

" Of the number 921, many, I may say most of them, " have been committed several times since January. I " have frequently found women of this class who have " been in gaol 30, 40, 50, and even 60 times, yet they " were not more than 26 or 27 years of age."

The schoolmasters act in rotation as chapel clerk. All the teachers (3 males and 3 females) visit from cell to cell daily, and teach the prisoners separately; they distribute the books under the chaplain's direction, and report to him all cases requiring his special or immediate attention.

The prison is amply supplied with religious and other books.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, examines every prisoner on admission, sees the sick, and once a month sees every prisoner in the gaol. There is also an assistant surgeon, who resides at the prison, and visits every prisoner twice a week, calling the attention of the surgeon to any who appear to be ailing in mind or body. The surgeon states, "The health of the prisoners has been remarkably " good; no epidemic has exhibited itself, not a single case " of typhus, scarlatina, or diphtheria having occurred. I " should think it difficult to find anywhere in this country " so large a community equally exempt from diseases of " this class. This happy result, I have no doubt, is due to " the strict attention paid to cleanliness and ventilation " in every part of the building, and also to the use of the " disinfecting apparatus, by which the introduction of " these maladies is prevented."

Five prisoners have died, viz.—2 from consumption, 1 bronchitis, 1 from bursting a blood vessel, and 1 from strangulated hernia; four of the number were in indifferent health when admitted. Six prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; and one, who was observed to be insane a few days after he was admitted, was removed to a lunatic asylum.

The number of cases of delirium tremens was 17.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 4,092, as follows:—

Solitary or dark cell.		Stoppage of diet.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,512	282	2,206	92	3,718	374

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, Roman Catholic minister, surgeon and assistant surgeon, 3 schoolmasters, 3 schoolmistresses, matron, 3 clerks, 3 upper warders, 34 male and 17 female warders.

The number of prisoners confined in this prison, especially of females, has frequently exceeded the number of cells. On such occasions it has been necessary to place two prisoners on the females' side and three on the males' sides in a cell which is only suitable for one inmate.

During the year the Magistrates submitted for approval some alterations in the rules and regulations of the prison. With certain modifications, these rules have been approved, and now only await the formal sanction of the Secretary of State.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions - -	36	29
Convicted at sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	208	113
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	17	88
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	67	50
„ the Vagrant Act - -	117	60
For assault - - - -	51	33
„ want of sureties - - -	11	11
Others summarily convicted - -	47	75
Deserters awaiting a route - -	6	—
Debtors from the county courts -	3	—
	562	409
Total - -	971	
Total on the same year last year -	616	469
Total - -	1,085	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males—Picking oakum	- - -	355
Mat-making	- - -	47
Weaving matting	- - -	10
„ cloth	- - -	7
Storing and packing oakum	-	6
Cleaning	- - - -	19
Cooks	- - - -	9
Sick in hospital	- - -	13
Sinnett plaiting	- - -	18
Tailoring	- - - -	15
Shoemaking	- - - -	16
Ropers	- - - -	11
Gardeners	- - - -	7
Joiners	- - - -	2
Firemen and attending engines	-	6
Received this day in reception ward	-	3
Attending the sick, boilers, reception ward, &c., &c.	- - -	15
		559

Females—Sewing	- - -	201
Knitting	- - - -	17
Picking oakum	- - -	100
Washing	- - - -	17
Cleaning	- - - -	20
Sick in hospital	- - -	18
With children	- - -	22
Attending hospital	- - -	2
Received in reception ward	-	19
		409

MANCHESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	3,344	1,794	5,138
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	471	242	713
Average daily number	429	210	639
Number of re-committals	842	521	1,363

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	550	289	839
Punishment cells	12	6	18
Reception cells	8	3	11
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	1	2
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

All the cells are lighted warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 9 p.m.; they have an hour's exercise in the yards, and are employed ten hours daily.

There are 50 hard labour machines in the prison; the prisoners employed on them are chiefly those committed for larceny, assaults, and vagrancy; the number of revolutions required to be performed daily is, for adults 14,400, juveniles 12,400. The other means of employment provided are "mat-making," "weaving," "sewing," "washing," and "knitting." Prisoners are also employed at their respective trades when required for prison purposes.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 1,818*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison	11,311	3	4
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	14	17	1

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 0¼*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract. No accurate account has been kept of the issue of extra diet by order of

the surgeon, but the number of prisoners who have received extra diet has been about 25. The aggregate number of days on which it has been issued amounted to 1,713 or thereabouts.

The chaplain having retired in consequence of bad health, has been succeeded by the Rev. R. Tomlins, who makes the following return of duties.

"Divine Service on Sunday and holidays, with a sermon; " daily attendance at the prison 5½ hours; religious in- " struction to classes assembled in the chapel; visiting the " prisoners in their cells; visiting the sick and prisoners " under punishment, and daily prayers."

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are engaged in their duties 8 hours daily; they give instruction to the prisoners both in class and in their respective cells. The prison is supplied with books for scholastic purposes, and a library containing 244 volumes.

Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church are visited by a minister of their own denomination when they desire it.

The surgeon attends daily, and examines all the prisoners in the gaol twice a week. The general health has been "good." Five prisoners have died, all from natural causes; three of them were in bad health when admitted. Two prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; of these one, who was suffering from heart disease and dropsy, has died since his discharge. One man 63 years of age was removed to the Prestwich Lunatic Asylum. He was first observed to be insane three days after he was admitted, and was only 27 days in the prison.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 2,285; of these 7 received corporal punishment.

Thirty prisoners were placed under restraint (by the use of leather sleeves), on the recommendation of the surgeon. Prisoners are subjected to this treatment to prevent them from doing any violence to themselves or others, or from wilfully destroying prison property. The certificate of the surgeon in such cases is laid before one of the Visiting Justices, who authorizes the restraint.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, 3 clerks, 1 schoolmaster, 1 schoolmistress, 1 chief warder, 29 male and 12 female officers.

There has been no alteration in the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	9	3
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	32	10
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	181	64
„ sentenced to penal servitude	22	32
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	86	92
„ the Vagrant Act	9	11
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	4	1
For assault	20	4
„ want of sureties	20	4
Others summarily convicted	43	11
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
„ from the county courts	9	2
	437	234
Total	671	
Total on the same day last year	342	205
Total	547	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—On the crank machines	46
Picking cocoa nut fibre	65
Mat-making	180
Weaving matting	9
„ cloth	19
Otherwise employed	63
Unemployed	55
Females—Sewing, knitting, washing, and cleaning	234
Total	671

PRESTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	2338	490	2828
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	370	51	421
Average daily number	330	39	369
Number of re-committals	818	188	1006

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	168	—	168
Cells not certified	75	33	108
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Reception cells	4	—	4
Yards for exercise	4	—	4
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	12	—	12
Day-rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

The are also infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

The separate cells alone are furnished with artificial light.

The number of prisoners confined in this gaol greatly exceeds the number of cells; many of the prisoners are therefore necessarily placed in association at night, as well as by day. A new wing containing 160 separate cells is now building, and will, I hope, be ready to be occupied in the summer; but this addition will not be sufficient to provide separate accommodation for each prisoner. The prison grounds have been extended, and there is now ample space for building cells sufficient to supply all the requirements of the district.

The prisoners rise in the summer months at 5.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m.; in winter all rise at 7 o'clock. Those in association go to bed at 6 p.m., and the prisoners in separate confinement at 8 p.m. They have 1½ hours' exercise in the yards, and are employed 9¼ hours daily.

Male prisoners are employed "mat-making," "shoe-making," "tailoring," "picking cotton," "weaving," and at carpenters and smiths' work. Females "sewing," "mending and washing. When practicable, the prisoners are tasked at their work.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 554*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	6,511	2	7
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	16	2	10⅓

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 8*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Forty-five prisoners have been advanced to a higher class of diet, by order of the surgeon; and 41 have received sick diet while in the infirmary. No other extra diet has been issued.

The chaplain states, "I am generally occupied from four "to five hours daily in the following manner: in interviews "with the prisoners who are about to be discharged, also "in interviews with, and registering the characters of those "who are daily committed; reading daily prayers, and in "cellular visitation. We have two schoolmasters and one "schoolmistress, who are principally engaged in teaching "reading, writing, &c. for about six hours daily. The "prison is well supplied with books both religious and of "general information." A Roman Catholic minister has lately been appointed; all other denominations accept the ministrations of the Church of England chaplain.

The surgeon states, "generally speaking, I visit the "prison daily, sometimes twice or three times a day if "there is any urgent case of sickness, also whenever I am "sent for. The health of the prisoners generally is "uncommonly good; some few cases of diarrhœa and also "of dysentery occurred in the months of July and August, "but not of sufficient severity and number to constitute an "epidemic. I consider the general dietary sufficient; also "the clothing and bedding. The warming and ventilation "in the separate cells is satisfactory; but in the yard cells, "and in the cells on the females' side of the gaol, the "warming is bad, there being no means adopted for "producing heat. I consider it an act of cruelty to expose "prisoners in some of the cells, as we are compelled to do, "for want of proper accommodation. The ventilation is "also defective in these cells. The drainage of the prison "is good."

Three prisoners have died, all from natural causes; and one has been been pardoned on medical grounds. Two females have been removed to the county asylum; they were both observed to be insane shortly after their admission.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 4,649; of this number 3,959 have been deprivation of some portion of their diet, principally for not completing their task.

Prisoners present on the day of inspeticon:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	3	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	12	8
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	156	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	0
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	15	8
„ the Vagrant Act	27	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	3	0
„ the Game Laws	12	0
For assault	79	9
„ want of sureties	18	5
Others summarily convicted	16	4
Debtors from the county courts	22	0
	365	41
Total	406	
Total on the same day last year	370	43
Total	403	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking cotton	153
„ cocoa nut fibre	20
Mat making	51
Weaving matting	5
„ cloth	8
At other trades and occupations	169
Total	406

SALFORD NEW BAILEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	3,749	1,174	4,923
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	488	174	662
Average daily number	423	152	575
Number of recommitals	1,058	411	1,469

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	55	40	95
Cells not certified	323	79	402
Day-rooms	15	2	17
Punishment cells	11	3	14
Reception wards	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	10	3	13
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells	28	2	30
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

128 cells are lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at 6.30 in winter, and retire to bed at 7 p.m.; those in separate confinement have one hour's exercise daily. All are employed from 9 to 10 hours; the means of employment provided are "treadwheel," "hard labour machine," "mat and matting weaving," "linen weaving," "mat making," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "picking wool, cotton, hair, and oakum," and in the general repairs of the prison.

The females are employed winding bobbins for the weavers, making shirts, making, mending, and washing the prison clothes.

The treadwheel labour is unproductive. There are 12 hard labour machines in the prison worked principally by prisoners between 14 and 17 years of age.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 2,995*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	8,440	9	6
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	9	7	11

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per head.

The bread, meat, and oatmeal are supplied by contract.

No extra diet has been issued, except to prisoners in hospital.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads prayers Tuesday and Saturday in the women's prison, and in the prison chapel the other days of the week. Visits the hospitals and prisoners under punishment daily, and sees the other prisoners frequently.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend daily, and each has an average of about 90 prisoners under instruction.

There is a sufficient supply of books.

Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church see a minister of their own persuasion when they wish to do so.

The surgeon visits the prison, and goes through the wards daily, and examines all the prisoners once a week. Ten prisoners have died, all from natural causes; of these five were in good health when admitted. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds, and has since died of consumption, and two were removed to a lunatic asylum; one had been nearly 5 months in the prison before he was observed to be insane; the other was insane when admitted.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 4,887. Of these 16 received corporal punishment, and 13 were placed under restraint.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief warder, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, taskmaster, storekeeper, gate porter, 2 clerks, 34 warders, and 2 night watchmen.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report, and the new goal has made but little progress during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	36	10
Convicted at assizes or sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment	164	51
„ sentenced to penal servitude	24	19
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	36	22
„ the Vagrant Act	45	11
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	6	1
For assault	40	4
„ want of sureties	14	5
Others summarily convicted	31	9
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the county courts	25	1
	422	133
Total	555	
Total on the same day last year	405	170
Total	575	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill	27	—
On the crankmill	6	—
Picking oakum	6	—
„ cocoa nut fibre	1	—
„ hair or wool	82	22
Mat making	77	4
Weaving matting	10	—
„ cloth	24	—
Tailors	8	—
Shoemakers	12	—
Winding bobbins	—	18
Shirtmaking and sewing	—	47
Knitting	—	7
Joiners and coopers	2	—
Bricklayers	1	—
Blacksmith	2	—
Joiners	1	—
Painters and plasterers	3	—
Tin plate workers	1	—
Cloggers	1	—
Brush makers	1	—
Tailors mending blankets	2	—
Laborers	5	—
Mop makers	1	—
Warehouse and stores	3	—
Washerwomen	—	13
Cleaners	46	10
Cooks	7	—
Sick in hospital, &c., County Court Debtors, awaiting trial, &c.	93	12
	422	133
Total	555	

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

County prisoners:—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	535	71	606
Greatest number at any one time	97	12	109
Average daily number	75	10	85
Number of re-committals	119	8	127

The county have also entered into a contract for the charge and maintenance of 140 government convicts in this prison.

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement	198	22	220
Cells not certified	48	—	48
Punishment cells	2	1	3
Reception cells	12	2	14
Yards for exercise	37	4	41
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	18	4	22
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

The 48 uncertified cells are only 8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 10 inches; they are therefore only fit to be used for the confinement of prisoners who are employed out of their cells during the day.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 10 p.m., except on Sunday, when they retire an hour earlier. For the first six months of their imprisonment they have one hour's exercise daily; after that period they have 1½ hours. Those employed at the hard labour machine work 8 hours; others are employed nine hours. The following are the means of employment provided:—"shoemaking," "tailoring," "carpenters' and smiths' work," "mat-making and weaving," "making hammocks, mops, coir rubbers, and brushes; plaiting and picking coir, framework knitting, seaming stockings, making, mending, and washing the prison clothes. There are 35 hard-labour machines in the prison; the number of revolutions required to be performed is 14,400 for adults, 12,000 for juveniles.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 338*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	2,889	7	2
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit arising from the prisoner's labour	29	17	0

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 6*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied principally by contract. The official dietaries of 1843 are in use for the county prisoners. Convicts receive the same diet as those in the convict prisons. Six prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon; no return has been made of the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued.

The chaplain performs Divine Service in the chapel daily, and visits the sick and prisoners under punishment; he also visits the prisoners in their cells, as required by the rules.

The schoolmaster gives instruction to the prisoners, both in class and in their respective cells. The matron visits and teaches the female prisoners.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and oftener when required. The general health has been good. Four prisoners (one a government convict) have died; viz. two from "inflammation of the lungs," one from "rheumatism and dropsy," and one from "tubercular pneumonia;" of these three were apparently in good health when admitted, and all had been some time in the prison. Two prisoners were removed to the County Lunatic Asylum; both were observed to be insane on admission. A prisoner attempted to destroy himself; he was in good health, and had no complaint to make when I visited him, some time after the attempt had been made.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 116; of these three received corporal punishment; the rest were confinements in a dark or solitary cell.

A prisoner was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for assaulting an officer of the prison.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, 3 clerks and schoolmasters, 1 taskmaster, 9 upper warders, 5 under warders, and 7 sub-officers, one matron and 2 female warders.

There has been no alteration in the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	4
Convicted at assizes or sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment	24	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	3	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	8	—
„ want of sureties	6	1
Others summarily convicted	5	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	3	—
	68	8
Total	76	
Total on the same day last year	81	8
Total	89	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—On the crank mill	9
Picking waste	32
Mat-making	22
Weaving matting	2
Smithing	1
Carpentering	1
Cooking	1
Sick	2
Total	70

LEICESTER BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	422	92	514
Greatest number in confinement at one time	—	—	95
Average daily number	66	11	77
Number of re-committals	163	12	175

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	106	—	106
Cells not certified	—	22	22
Day-rooms	—	3	3
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	10	—	10
Yards for exercise	1	2	3

There is at present no infirmary, but separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners are provided in the plans for the proposed new wing for females.

The cells are all lighted with gas; those occupied by the male prisoners are warmed and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 5.40 a.m. and retire to bed at 8.45 p.m. The first six months of their imprisonment they have an hour's exercise daily, after that period half an hour in addition is allowed.

Male prisoners are employed at their own trades, when they can be made available for the use of the prison, and making mats, matting, and coir scrubs; the females making and mending the prison clothes, washing, and lauudry work. All are employed for 8 hours daily.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 121*l.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison -	1,897	6	0
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - -	23	1	4

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 9¼*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. Eight prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounted to 415.

The chaplain performs two full Services on Sunday, and reads prayers in the chapel daily; sees the prisoners on admission and discharge, and visits each prisoner in his cell once a week; has a Bible class every week, and superintends the schools. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are engaged two hours daily instructing the prisoners. There is a good supply of books. Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church are visited by ministers of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends regularly twice a week, and more frequently, if required. The general health of the prisoners has been good; the diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds—"diseased lungs," from which he was suffering when admitted; he had been upwards of 7 months in the prison when he received his pardon.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 162. One boy was whipped with a birch rod for repeated disorderly conduct.

The officers of the prison are: governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, one principal warder, 4 male and 1 female warders, cook, and night watchman.

There has been no alteration in the prison since the last report; but I met the Gaol Committee by appointment in the early part of the year, to confer with them respecting the plans for a new wing for the female prisoners.

The amended plans have since been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State, but no progress has yet been made with the building.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	27	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude	3	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	22	3
„ the Vagrant Act	3	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	10	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	4	1
	83	7
Total	90	
Total on the same day last year	48	11
Total	59	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Picking cocoa nut fibre	13	—
Mat-making	26	—
Weaving matting	3	—
Other coir work	23	—
Tailors	4	—
Shoemakers	3	—
Smith	1	—
Cooks	2	—
Cleaners	5	—
Sick	2	—
Not employed	1	—
Laundry	—	2
Needlework	—	4
Total	83	7

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FALKINGHAM COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	203	49	252
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	48	5	53
Average daily number - -	38	4	42
Number of re-committals -	40	7	47

Prison Accommodation.

For criminal prisoners: —	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified - -	55	7	62
Day-rooms - - -	6	2	8
Punishment cells - -	3	2	5
Reception cells - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	6	2	8

28 of the cells only are lighted in the winter months; none are warmed. There are separate infirmaries for the males and females.

The prisoners rise at ½ past 5 in summer and 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 8 o'clock. Those who are not employed at hard labour have four hours exercise daily; the others are only taken into the yards on Sunday, when they are allowed two hours exercise.

Male prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and crankmill for seven hours daily. The treadmill is wholly unproductive. The labour of the crankmill is used to raise water for the use of the prison. There are also seven hard-labour machines, on which vagrants, boys, and disorderly prisoners are required to perform ten thousand revolutions daily.

No employment has been provided for prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison -	1,027	7	6
Average annual cost per prisoner -	24	9	2

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the materials are supplied by contract.

Thirty-two prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 152 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and reads the full Church Service to the prisoners in chapel on Tuesday and Friday; he admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge, and sees them frequently during their imprisonment. There is no schoolmaster. The supply of books, both religious and of general information, is sufficient. No special provision is made for the instruction of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church; but those prisoners who desire it are allowed to see a minister of their own persuasion.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees all the prisoners at least twice a week. He states,—"The prison "has not been visited by any epidemic; the health of the "prisoners has been good; the diet is sufficient, but not "more than sufficient for health and strength. In a few "cases (prisoners sentenced for long periods) the diet has "been increased. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; "the ventilation and drainage satisfactory."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 79; viz., "solitary or dark cell," 21, "stoppage of diet," 58.

The prison officers are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, two male and one female warders.

There has been no alteration in the building, or in the discipline of the prison, since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	4	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	11	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	2
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	5	—
	35	2
Total	37	
Total on the same day last year	33	6
Total	39	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—On the treadmill	10
On the crankmill	16
Unemployed	11
Total	37

GRANTHAM BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	37	12	49
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	11	3	14
Average daily number	5	2	7
Number of re-committals	10	—	10

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells not certified	12	3	15
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	3	1	4

There is no infirmary.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer, and 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 8 p.m. They work 10 hours in summer and during the hours of daylight in the winter months. Male prisoners are employed chopping and sawing wood; females, sewing, knitting, and washing.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour (chopping wood for kindlers) amounted to 43*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison	212	7	0
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit as above	24	3	6¼

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 0½*d.* per head.

The bread and meat alone are supplied by contract.

The official dietaries of the year 1843 are in use. No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sunday, and visits the prisoners twice during the week. There is a small supply of books, both religious and of general information.

The surgeon states, "The prison is regularly visited " twice a week, but generally more frequently, as the health " of three of the prisoners now in confinement is not good. " There has been no epidemic. The dietaries are sufficient. " There are no means of warming eleven of the cells, which, " when the prison is full, as has lately been the case, is " desirable. There has been no death, and no removal on " medical grounds during the year."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 2.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and one male warder.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial - -	2	—	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment - - -	7	2	9
Convicted summarily - -	2	1	3
Total -	11	3	14

The male prisoners were all employed chopping and sawing wood ; the females were unemployed.

In the month of October last I again called attention to the very unsatisfactory state of this prison, which admits of no classification. The prisoners are all in association, and are not under proper supervision ; and of the 15 cells 4 only are fit to be occupied during the winter months. Under these circumstances, I recommended that all prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one month should be sent to some other prison. There has been some difficulty in finding a gaol where the magistrates are willing to receive them ; but the subject will again be brought forward at the next quarter sessions, and I have reason to hope that a contract will then be made with the County Magistrates to give effect to this arrangement.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	453	81	534
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	83	11	94
Average daily number - -	53	8	61
Number of re-committals -	98	16	114

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners :—			
In separate cells not certified -	44	6	50
Day-rooms - - - -	5	2	7
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - - -	3	—	3
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
Infirmaries - - -	1	1	2

All the cells are lighted with gas in the winter months. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m. in summer. In winter they rise at 7 a.m. and go to bed at 7 p.m. They have two hours' exercise daily in the yards, and are employed eight hours in winter and ten in summer, on the treadwheel, "shoe and clog making," "stone-breaking," "picking oakum," "tailoring," "bookbinding," "in joiners' and smiths' work," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." The treadmill is wholly unproductive.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labonr amounted to 58*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	1,743	18	9
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - -	24	4	11

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 4*d.* per head.

The diet recommended by the Diet Commission has been adopted. The ingredients are supplied by contract.

Nine prisoners have received extra diet, for the aggregate number of 95 days.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads prayers and visits the prisoners daily. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are occupied five hours on five days of the week giving instruction to the prisoners. There is a sufficient supply of religious books, as well as those of general information. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church see a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and examines all prisoners on admission and when necessary. One prisoner died three days after his admission, from the effects of drink and exposure.

A prisoner who had been 8 months in the prison was pardoned on medical grounds ("Disease of the liver, heart, and lungs"), and died three months after his discharge; he was apparently in good health when admitted.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 50, including one case of corporal punishment, a prisoner having been flogged for insubordinate conduct, he having been six times previously punished.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, three male and one female warder.

Since the last report the roof of the kitchen has been raised, and the proposed alteration to provide separate accommodation for the female prisoners is now in progress.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	—	2
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	7	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - - -	13	2
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	4	3
„ the Vagrant Act - -	5	1
„ the Game Laws - -	4	—
For assault - - -	3	—
Others summarily convicted - -	4	—
	40	11
Total - -	51	
Total on the same day last year - -	47	12
Total - -	59	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

Males—On the treadmill	23
Picking oakum	10
Joiner	1
Tailors	3
Shoemaking	2
Cooking	1
Total	40

Females—Sewing and cleaning.

LINCOLN CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	156	15	171
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	28	6	34
Average daily number	19	3	22
Number of re-committals	17	1	18

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	31	12	43
Day rooms	6	3	9
Punishment cells	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	8	3	11
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	8	1	9
Day-rooms	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter, and retire to bed at 9 p.m. throughout the year. They have not less than one hour's exercise daily, and are employed ten hours; the males "mat-making," "shoemaking," "tailoring, picking oakum, and pumping water;" the females, "sewing and washing."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 11*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 1,448*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 3*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the provisions are supplied by contract.

One debtor while suffering from delirium tremens received extra diet for 15 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service daily, with two services and a sermon on Sunday; visits the sick and gives secular as well as religious instruction to the prisoners in their cells. There is no schoolmaster. The supply of books is sufficient. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church see a minister of their own denomination when they desire it.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener when required.

The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no death. One man charged with murder was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. The surgeon considers the diet "sufficient to maintain the health of the prisoners." The clothing and bedding are in good order, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 6.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief warder, two warders, cook, and gate porter.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection.—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	4	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment -	1	—
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	2	1
Summarily convicted (smuggler) -	1	—
Debtors from the county courts -	2	—
	10	1
Total - -	11	
Total on the same day last year -	14	4
Total - -	18	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	4	—
Sewing	—	1
Debtors and smuggler not employed	3	—
	7	1
Total	8	

LINCOLN CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	129	55	184
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	26	10	36
Average daily number	16	6	22
Number of re-committals	19	4	23

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	25	9	34
Punishment cell	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	—	—	4
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—	1
Day-room	1	—	1
Yard for exercise	1	—	1
Infirmaries	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8.30 p.m. They have one hour's exercise, and are employed ten hours daily; the males "grinding corn," making straps for machinery, teasing hair and oakum, mending sacks, and in their own trades when practicable; the females knitting and sewing, teasing hair and oakum, and making, mending, and washing the prison clothes. The corn is ground by a crankmill worked by 5 men.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 50*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	792	2	4
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the labour -	33	14	2

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 5½*d.*

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. Eight prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 105 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and reads evening prayers on Wednesday; he visits the prisoners in their cells once a week, and at other times if required. There is no schoolmaster. The male prisoners receive instruction from the chief warder; the females are instructed by the matron. There is a sufficient supply of books. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church seldom avail themselves of the permission to see a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison, and sees the prisoners twice a week; he also makes a general monthly inspection. One prisoner has died of pulmonary consumption; she was 3 months in the prison, and was in the infirmary from the time of her admission until her death.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 4.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, 1 upper and 1 under warder, and gate porter.

There has been no alteration since the last report. But since the close of the year the chaplain has died; he had been for some time in indifferent health.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	4	½
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	—	2
Convicted summarily:—		
For assault - - -	1	1
Others summarily convicted -	3	—
	10	5
Total - -	15	
Total on the same day last year -	21	4
Total - -	25	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
On the crankmill	5	—
Picking oakum	—	3
Strap-making	1	—
Painting	1	—
Cooking	1	—
On remand and refusing to work	2	—
Washing	—	2
Total	10	5

SPALDING COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	325	61	386
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	60	9	69
Average daily number	50	7	57
Number of re-committals	127	14	141

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells not certified	80	15	95
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	4	1	5
Infirmaries	1	1	2

All the cells are lighted in winter.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter, and retire to bed at 7 p.m. They have 1½ hour's exercise daily, and are employed eight hours; the males on the treadwheel, "picking oakum," "mat-making," "shoe-making," and pumping water; the females "picking oakum," "knitting stockings," making, mending, and washing the prison clothes. The treadmill power is applied to grinding corn.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 84*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	1,560	8	11
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the labour -	25	17	9

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 2¼*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use, with the addition of 4 oz. bread daily to prisoners in the 5th class. The provisions are supplied by contract. Five prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 411 days.

The chaplain reads prayers daily in the chapel, and performs Divine Service twice on Sunday; admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge; visits the sick and those under punishment daily, and frequently sees all the prisoners apart from each other; he also superintends the school.

The schoolmaster is engaged 3 hours daily giving instruction to the prisoners; the remainder of his time is occupied in attendance on the chaplain, and assisting the governor in the office and stores. There is a sufficient supply of books for the use of the prisoners.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week and more frequently when required.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds.

The total number of medical and surgical cases during the year has been 130.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been male prisoners 139, females 4, total 143; of the male prisoners 86, or nearly two thirds, were punished for misconduct in the wheel yard. Amongst the offences I observe "using "bad," profane, and "filthy" language," "being very disorderly," "quarrelling and fighting." I addressed a letter to the Visiting Justices, calling their attention to the want of proper supervision, and urging them to make such alterations as would enable the officers to exercise a more effective control over the prisoners while at labour.

It is very desirable that some cells should be provided suitable for separate confinement, in order that disorderly prisoners may be removed from associated labour in the yards.

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners present on the day of inspection	48	9
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	27	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	2	—
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	4	1
„ want of sureties	2	—
Others summarily convicted	7	3
	48	9
Total	57	
Total on the same day last year	46	8
Total	54	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—On the treadmill	26
Picking oakum	7
Mat-making	2
Shoemaking	3
Cutting wood	1
Pumping water	2
Cleaning	5
Unemployed	2
Total	48

Females—Sewing and in the laundry.

STAMFORD BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	41	11	52
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	10	2	12
Average daily number	5	1	6
Number of re-committals	2	1	3

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals: —			
Cells certified for separate confinement	4	—	4
,, not certified	4	2	6
Day-rooms	2	2	4
Punishment cell	1	—	1
Reception cell	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Infirmary	1	—	1

The prisoners rise at 6.15 a.m. and retire to bed at 8.30 p.m. in summer; in winter they rise at 7 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m. Those sentenced to hard labour (unless excused on medical grounds) work on the treadwheel 7½ hours in summer and 5½ hours in winter. The treadmill is wholly unproductive, and no employment is provided for prisoners who are not at work on the wheel. Female prisoners are employed making, mending, and washing the prison clothes.

Total expenditure for the year 308*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Average annual cost per prisoner 51*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Average weekly cost of the food 3*s.* 0¼*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. The provisions are purchased in the market, and the accounts examined weekly.

Two prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 49 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and reads prayers in the chapel twice a week. The prisoners are visited separately; and instruction is given by the governor and matron, assisted occasionally by the chaplain, to those who desire it. There is a sufficient supply of books.

Roman Catholic prisoners are visited by a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary. He sees all prisoners on admission, and the sick or those under punishment daily. He states, "Without exception the health of the prisoners has improved after being in the gaol a short time; there has been no death or removal on medical grounds. I consider the general dietary sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding are sufficient; the ventilation and drainage satisfactory."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 13.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and one warder.

It is proposed to fit all the cells for separate confinement. When I last visited the prison workmen were employed fixing the warming apparatus. I hope also to see the hours of labour extended, and some employment provided for prisoners who are not engaged at hard labour.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	5	—	5
Convicted summarily :—			
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	1	2
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—	1
For assault	1	—	1
Other summary convicted	1	—	1
Total	9	1	10
Total on the same day last year	5	—	5

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the treadmill	8	—	8
Sewing	—	1	1
Unemployed	1	—	1
Total	9	1	10

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	620	56	676
Greatest number in confinement at one time	123	12	135
Average daily number	98	10	108
Number of re-committals	216	13	229

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	146	17	163
Cells not certified	5	7	12
Punishment cells	2	1	3
Reception cells	3	—	3
Yards for exercise	20	3	23
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	5	—	5
Day rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	—	2

The cells are all lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour have one hour, other classes of prisoners two hours exercise daily. They rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p m., and are employed from 7 to 10 hours a day.

The means of employment provided are, "mat-making," "picking oakum," "treadwheel labour," "needle work and laundry." Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods not exceeding 21 days work at the hard labour crank machines for seven hours daily; the number of revolutions required to be performed by each prisoner is 900 per hour.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 172*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	3,404	13	1
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, as above	31	8	0

Average weekly cost of the food 3*s.* 2¾*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the materials are supplied by contract.

Twenty-one prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 675 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and reads prayers in the chapel daily. He examines and admonishes prisoners on admission and discharge, visits each prisoner in his cell once a week and the sick daily, and superintends the schools.

The schoolmaster attends daily to give instruction to the prisoners both in class and in cell. The Roman Catholic priest also visits the gaol once a week.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees every prisoner in his cell twice a week. The general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner with a tendency to insanity has been pardoned on medical grounds. The surgeon observes on this case, "By his own statement this "man's mind had been much injured by mesmerism about "two years before his committal, and he had not recovered "from it. For several months he was put into association "with other prisoners, and all other means were used "to prevent him from suffering by confinement. Finding "him to get worse, his case was represented, and he was "pardoned on medical grounds." Another prisoner (a female) who was insane when committed to the prison has been removed to the County Lunatic Asylum.

The diet is sufficient, and, in the surgeon's opinion, not in excess. He considers it "generally well arranged and "suitably adapted to every class of prisoners."

The clothing and bedding are in good order, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage are in all respects satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 125.

The officers of the prison are, "governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, deputy governor, clerk, schoolmaster, 5 male and 1 female warders, gate porter, night watchman, engineer, and cook."

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	5	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	37	5
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	2
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	6	—
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	10	1
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	72	8
Total	80	
Total on same day last year	93	13
Total	106	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the treadmill	20
On the hard labour machine	5
Picking oakum	10
„ cocoa nut fibre	5
Mat-making	24
Weaving matting	8

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	281	62	343
Greatest number in confinement at one time	*110	16	126
Average daily number	*100	10	110
Number of re-committals	61	18	79

* These numbers include 40 government convicts received under contract.

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	90	16	106
Cells not certified	3	1	4
Punishment cells	3	1	4
Reception cells	4	2	6
Separate yards for exercise	20	6	26
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	1	1	2
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

There are separate infirmaries for the male and female prisoners; the cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

It appears by the above figures there has been a daily average of ten male prisoners in excess of the cell accommodation (the number in excess at one time amounted to

20); many of the Borough prisoners have therefore neces sarily been confined two in a cell, and the discipline has been relaxed in order to make room for the government convicts. It is very desirable that proper accommodation should be reserved for the prisoners of the borough, the number of convicts to be received under contract being regulated by the probable number of available cells.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m.; they have 1½ hours exercise in the summer, and one hour in winter, and are employed ten hours daily, as follows:— "mat-making and weaving," "picking oakum and cocoa fibre," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "washing and repairing the prison clothes."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 200*l.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	1,617	1	0
Average annual cost of each borough prisoner after deducting the profit -	20	4	10

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 11*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the materials are supplied by contract. Five prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 185 days.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads prayers to the prisoners daily; visits the prisoners in their cells, and superintends the schools.

The schoolmaster is engaged 25 hours each week giving elementary instruction to the prisoners; he also acts as clerk and warder. There is a sufficient supply of books.

Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church are visited by a minister of their own denomination, when they desire it.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 55.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, chief warder, five male and one female warders.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	28	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	41	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	6	1
„ the Vagrant Act	4	1
For assault	2	—
Others summarily covicted	9	4
	92	10
Total	102	
Total on the same day last year	106	13
Total	119	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	6	—
„ cocoa nut fibre	4	—
Mat-making	58	—
Weaving matting	6	—
Shoemaking and tailoring	18	—
Washing, repairing clothes, &c.	—	10
Total	92	10

PETERBOROUGH LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	109	27	136
Greatest number in confinement at one time	20	6	26
Average daily humber	13	5	18
Number of re-committals	12	5	17

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells used for separate confinement, not certified	25	10	35
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	8	3	11
Infirmary	1	—	1
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	2	—	2
Day-rooms	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

The cells are very cold in winter; the vetilation also is defective. From these causes the Inspectors have not been able to certify them as fit for separate confinement, although they have been used for that purpose for several years.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire to rest at 8 p.m. They have one hour's exercise in the yards daily, and are employed ten hours "making mats and sacks," "picking hair and wool," "winding coir," "washing and mending." Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the "crank machines" (of which there are five in the prison) from two to three hours daily. The number of revolutions required to be performed is 1,000 per hour.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 72*l.* 18*s.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	512	9	9
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on their labour	23	11	5

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 1*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday and Friday. There is no schoolmaster; but the prisoners receive instruction from the chaplain, governor, and matron.

The supply of books, both religious and secular, is sufficient. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church see a minister of their own denomination when they desire to do so.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and daily when necessary. He also makes a monthly inspection, as required by the Rules.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner died on the 26th April of typhoid fever. He had been 25 days in the prison, but had been exposed to infection before his admission. The surgeon considers the diet sufficient, but not more than necessary to maintain the health of the prisoners.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use.

Five prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 68 days.

The bedding and clothing are in good order.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 27.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and one male warder. An assistant warder is also occasionally employed. The practice of bringing a person into the prison for occasional duty is very objectionable. It would be better to appoint another officer to the combined duties of taskmaster and discipline officer, and to have a sufficient permanent staff.

There has been no alteration in the prison since the last report.

A prisoner ascended the cookhouse chimney, and secreted himself on the roof of the prison, with a view to effect his escape. He was captured after a search of five hours, and sentenced by the Visiting Justices to solitary confinement for 21 days.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment - -	9	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	2	2
„ the Vagrant Act - -	2	—
For assault - - -	—	1
Others summarily convicted -	1	—
	16	6
Total - -	22	
Total on the same day last year -	11	4
Total - -	15	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

	Males.	Females.
On the hard-labour machine	7	—
Picking cocoa-nut fibre	3	3
Mat-making	3	—
Cooking	1	—
Sail or cloth making	2	—
Washing and repairing linen	—	3
Total	16	6

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	63	22	85
Greatest number in confinement at one time	13	7	20
Average daily number	11	4	15
Number of re-committals	23	10	33

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	13	4	17
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	1	—	1
Day-rooms	1	—	1

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 o'clock in winter, and retire to bed at 9 p.m. all the year round; they have one hour's exercise, and are employed ten hours daily. The employments provided are "mat-making," "teasing hair and oakum," pumping water and washing prison clothes; there are also 4 hard-labour machines for prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 16*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	456	12	7
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour - - - -	29	6	9

Average weekly cost of the food 3*s.* 4*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract; one prisoner received extra diet by order of the surgeon for 41 days.

Each prisoner is visited by the chaplain twice a week; there is Divine Service with a lecture on each Sunday and Friday; prisoners who cannot read receive instruction from the warder and matron. There is a small library which might be enlarged with advantage. Such prisoners as remain in the borough after their discharge are visited at their homes by the chaplain. Ministers of all denominations have free access to the prisoners of their own persuasion, but, with the exception of occasional visits from the Roman Catholic priest, they do not avail themselves of the rule on this subject.

The surgeon visits and examines each prisoner twice a week, and oftener when necessary. He states, "The health "of the prisoners generally is good, and the general dietary "is quite sufficient, even for those engaged in hard labour; "once only, in an exceptional case, extra milk was ordered "when a prisoner was losing weight rapidly, and with the "effect of remedying the evil. The clothing and bedding "are sufficient; the ventilation and drainage satisfactory, "as is the warming generally, though in very cold weather "there is sometimes difficulty in maintaining a proper "temperature."

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and one warder.

A boy sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and 5 years' to a reformatory school effected his escape a few days prior to my visit. He had been taken out for exercise, and contrived to get through the rails of the airing yard, which

are only 5½ inches apart, and thence got over the boundary wall. He was recaptured in three hours, and the yard has since been made secure.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at assizes and sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment	5	—	5
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1	1
Convicted summarily:—			
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—	1
„ the Vagrant Act	2	—	2
For assault	1	—	1
Other summary conviction	1	—	1
Total	10	1	11
Total on the same day last year	13	6	19

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Picking oakum	9	—	9
Mat-making	1	—	1
Cleaning	—	1	1
Total	10	1	11

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	492	212	704
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	110	33	143
Average daily number	81	29	110
Number of re-committals	153	105	258

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	91	23	114
Day-rooms	1	—	1
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Reception cell	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	5	1	6
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at ¼ before 6 in summer and ¼ before 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 8.30 all the year round; they are allowed one hour's exercise in the yards daily, and are employed ten hours in summer and nine hours in winter.

The employments provided are, matting, weaving, making mats and ships' fenders, platting coir, picking oakum, shoemaking, making, mending, and washing the prison clothes. The treadmill is used for about an hour and a half daily, to pump water for the use of the prison.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 311*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	3,540	15	9
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour	25	4	1¾

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 1¼*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the provisions are supplied by contract.

Six prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 433 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, and reads prayers every morning; superintends the schools, and visits the prisoners as required by the Rules. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend the prison daily. Books both religious and of general information are supplied; religious books are also specially provided for the Roman Catholic prisoners.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily; he considers the dietary, with occasional exceptions, sufficient; and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

One prisoner (a female) died of fever following her confinement. The general health has been good

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 277.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, deputy governor, 1 chief warder, 5 male and 1 female warders, cook, gatekeeper, and watchman.

Some alterations have been made in the hours of labour, and the prisoners now attend the school in the evening; the effect of these alterations has been so far satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary employments above enumerated prisoners have been employed making considerable repairs in the buildings.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	8	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment -	19	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	2	—
To be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure - - - -	1	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	9	8
„ the Vagrant Act - -	3	10
„ the Game Laws - -	3	—
For assault - - -	8	2
„ want of sureties - -	1	—
Others summarily convicted -	14	4
Debtors from the superior courts -	1	—
„ from the county courts -	1	—
	70	27
Total - -	97	
Total on the same day last year -	84	25
Total - -	109	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	—	3
Knitting	—	1
Sewing	—	6
Mat-making	6	—
Weaving matting	7	—
Making ships' fenders	16	—
Making rope	3	—
Carpenter	1	—
Platting coir for mats, winding, making warps, and otherwise preparing it for use	29	14
Shoemaking	2	—
Tailoring	1	—
Mason	1	—
Cooks and cleaners	3	—
Punishment	1	—
Washing	—	2
	70	27
Total	97	

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	885	520	1,405
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	146	55	201
Average daily number	108	50	158
Number of re-committals	252	215	467

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	132	71	203
Cells not certified	3	—	3
Day-rooms and infirmaries	4	6	10
Punishment cells	5	2	7
Reception cells	8	1	9
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	13	3	16
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 7 p.m.; as a rule they are allowed only ½ an hour's exercise in the yards daily, unless otherwise ordered by the surgeon; and are employed 9½ hours.

The means of employment provided are making mats, matting, and ships' fenders, tailoring, shoemaking, picking hair and oakum, joiners' and smiths' work, knitting, making, mending, and washing prison clothes.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour (exclusive of the estimated value of work done for the prison), amounted to 541*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	3,764	1	4
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	20	7	10

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 9*d.* per head.

Weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class:—

——	Bread.	Gruel.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Meat.
	lbs.	pints.	pints.	lbs.	lb. ozs.
1st Class	7	14	—	—	—
2nd Class	10½	14	1	—	—
3rd Class	10½	14	3	4	—
4th Class	10	14	3	4	0 12
5th Class	10½	14	3	5	1 0

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Fifty-five prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounted to 3,119.

The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services, and visits the prisoners as required by the Rules.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are engaged 25 hours in the week giving instruction to the prisoners, who make satisfactory progress. There is a sufficient library, a grant of 10*l.* having been made by the Gaol Committee for the purchase of books.

The chaplain in his report to the magistrates calls attention to the danger of holding out any assistance which shall in the remotest degree relieve prisoners on their discharge from personal responsibility and self-reliance for an honest support and livelihood; he adds, if it should be found necessary to administer relief, it should only be done in a way to stimulate their own exertions, and in no case to supersede them.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines the prisoners twice a week. The general health has been good; one prisoner died from "organic disease of the chest." He had been 9 months in the prison. His state of health on admission is recorded as follows:—"Broken down by "chronic chest disease, for which he had been discharged "from the army." He was in the infirmary during the whole time of his imprisonment.

One prisoner who had been 5 months in the prison was removed to an asylum on the 30th May; he was first observed to be insane ten days before his removal.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 388.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, 1 chief warder, 1 taskmaster, 7 male and 2 female warders, and one night watchman.

Since the last report an area has been sunk on the north side of the females' prison, which has had the effect of removing the dampness complained of; and the 1. cells which were too damp to be certified with the others are now quite dry and fit to be occupied.

Part of the old building has been converted into an infirmary for male prisoners, and is well adapted for the purpose.

It is very desirable that something should be done to improve the ventilation of the small cells in the males' prison; they are dark and close, and it appears to me that some remedy might easily be found.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	9	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	5	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	20	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	38	23
„ the Vagrant Act	6	3
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	1
For want of sureties	1	1
Others summarily convicted	11	10
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
	93	45
Total	138	
Total on the same day last year	86	47
Total	133	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—Picking oakum	44
„ cocoa nut fibre	1
„ hair or wool	5
Mat-making	10
Weaving matting	7
„ cloth	2
Washing bedding and clothes	6
Cooking and attending to boilers	6
Whitewashing and cleaning prisons	6
Sick and attending the sick	4
Joinering and blacksmithing	2
Total	93
Females—Re-examination	1
For trial	3
Picking oakum	22
Sewing	3
Knitting	4
Cleaning prisons	4
Washing	5
Sick	3
Total	45

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	378	47	425
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	41	13	54
Average daily number - -	27	7	34
Number of re-committals -	100	12	112

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement - - -	22	8	30
Cells not certified - -	8	—	8
Day-rooms - - -	2	—	2
Punishment cells - -	1	—	1
Reception cells - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	3	1	4
For debtors:—			
Sleeping rooms - -	3	1	4
Day-rooms - - -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3

The 30 certified cells alone are furnished with artificial light.

There is an infirmary for the male prisoners.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m.; they have 1½ hour's exercise, and are employed eight hours daily. The means of employment provided are "shoemaking," "tailoring," "picking oakum," "joiners' work," "sewing," "knitting," "washing and cleaning."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 6*l.* 10*s.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison -	1,180	12	7
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - -	34	4	7

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 3*d.* per head.

The dietaries in use are the official dietaries of 1843. No extra diet has been issued except to prisoners under medical treatment.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and reads prayers in the chapel daily, except Saturday; sees and admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge; visits the sick, and prisoners under punishment daily, and all other prisoners frequently.

The schoolmaster is occupied five days in the week, for two hours each day, giving instruction to the prisoners both in class and in their cells. There is a sufficient supply of books. No special provision is made for the religious instruction of prisoners who are not members of the Established Church, but at their own request they are allowed to be visited by a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees all the prisoners, as required by the Rules. The general health has been good. Two prisoners have died; one, 76 years of age, died of paralysis; he had been 16 days in the prison, and was in bad health when admitted.

With reference to the other case, I find the following

Entry in the Governor's Journal.

"May 30—An inquest was holden this afternoon on the body of B. K., when a verdict was returned of 'died from natural causes.' The jury at the same time censured the conduct of the parish constable at Blidworth for striking the prisoner repeatedly with a stick at the time he apprehended him."

The surgeon states his opinion that death was not in any way caused by the beating, but most probably from cold taken some time before.

A prisoner (who was suffering from bronchitis and disease of the lungs when admitted) was pardoned on medical grounds after he had been six months in the prison, and is still, I understand, in a very precarious state of health; and another prisoner, who had been only five days in the prison, was removed to a lunatic asylum, having been some years insane.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 50.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, schoolmaster, 3 warders, 1 cook and messenger, matron, and assistant matron.

A prisoner under sentence of 5 years penal servitude effected his escape, but was recaptured, and brought back to the prison in less than two hours. It appears that he hed feigned sickness and insanity before trial, threatening to destroy himself. After trial he was employed cleaning the yard attached to the wash-house. The warder having left him to visit some other prisoners who were white-washing the laundry, he gained the top of the boundary wall by means of a ladder which had been improperly left in the yard, and jumped on to the roof of an adjoining house, making his way through the slates down to the street, where he was recaptured. No prisoner should have been left alone, even for a minute, in a yard the boundary wall of which is only 10 feet high. There was also great carelessness in leaving a ladder within reach of the prisoner, and thus, as it were, challenging him to attempt to escape.

In the month of May complaints were made of the effluvia arising from the ashpits in the marsh immediately below the prison. Much inconvenience has also been experienced from the want of a dead-house. The body of the prisoner B. K. having been left in the infirmary from the time of his death on Friday night until the afternoon of the Monday following, became very offensive, decomposition having taken place very rapidly.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	10	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	1	2
„ sentenced to penal servitude	1	—
Tried at sessions for larcency, but acquitted on the ground of insanity	1	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	—	1
For want of sureties	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	2	—
	20	3
Total	23	
Total on the same day last year	29	7
Total	36	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking oakum	15

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	497	109	606
Greatest number in confinement at one time	88	24	112
Average daily number	70	18	88
Number of re-committals	167	26	193

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	108	—	108
Cells not certified	63	30	93
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Yards for exercise	1	1	2
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	10	2	12
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

There are separate infirmaries for the males and females.

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 8.15 p.m. All have one hour's exercise daily, and are employed ten hours. The following are the means of employment provided:—"Mat-making," "tailoring," "shoe-making," "picking oakum," "sewing," "washing," and laundry work."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 74*l.* 1*s.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison -	2,102	15	11
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour - - - - - -	23	1	1

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 2*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The diet recommended by the Diet Commission has been in use from the 1st August last. I visited the prison in the month of September, and received no complaint from any of the prisoners.

Seventeen prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 692 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service every morning, and twice on Sunday. He visits every prisoner once a week; special cases he visits frequently.

There is no schoolmaster, neither is there any special provision for the religious instruction of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church. They willingly attend the services in chapel, and receive instruction from the chaplain, although they are aware that they may see a minister of their own denomination if they wish it. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books, and the number of books of general information is gradually increasing.

The surgeon attends the prison daily, and examines each prisoner twice a week.

The general health has been good. One man, a debtor, committed for contempt of court, and who had been 7½ years in prison, died on the 23rd January of inflammation of the lungs. Two prisoners were pardoned on medical

grounds. One ,whose health was much impaired when admitted, was suffering from phthisis, and has since died. The other, a female, was suffering from strumous ophthalmia. She recovered her sight, and has since been re-convicted. The surgeon observes, "Since the new prison dietary came "into operation there has scarcely been time to notice the "effect, but up to the present time no complaints have "been made."

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming and ventilation of the new wing satisfactory.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. The females' prison remains in the same unsatisfactory state. It is very desirable that the plans approved by the Secretary of State in the year 1859, and which provided for a new wing for the females, should be fully carried out. At present they are confined in a portion of the old prison (formerly appropriated for male prisoners), which is defective both in ventilation and arrangement.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 90.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief warder, 5 male and 1 female warders, engineer and gate porter.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	3	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	15	7
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	21	5
„ the Vagrant Act	10	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	4	1
„ want of sureties	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts	4	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	63	16
Total	79	
Total on the same day last year	78	16
Total	94	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking oakum	28
„ hair or wool	10
Mat-making	25

RUTLAND.

OAKHAM COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	67	8	75
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	11	3	14
Average daily number	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells not certified	27	4	31
Day-rooms	3	2	5
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	4	1	5
Infirmary	1	—	1
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	4	2	6
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

Two-thirds of the men's cells are lighted during the winter months.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 6. 30 a.m. in winter, and retire to bed at 8 p.m.

Convicted prisoners who do not work on the treadwheel have two hours exercise daily; prisoners for trial and debtors have access to their yards throughout the day. All convicted prisoners are employed ten hours; the males on the treadwheel and in the ordinary work of the prison, the females, making, mending, and washing the prison clothes.

The treadwheel labour is wholly unproductive, the water for use in the prison being raised by an ordinary pump.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	881	4	9
Average annual cost per prisoner -	80	10	9

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 7½*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use; the provisions are purchased as required in the market.

Extra diet has been issued to prisoners by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 93 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, and reads prayers every morning, visits the sick, and sees every prisoner separately. There is no schoolmaster, but the chaplain gives instruction to those who are willing to learn. The supply of books is sufficient for the small number of prisoners.

The surgeon sees the prisoners regularly twice a week, and oftener when necessary. The general health has been good. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

The cells are not supplied with any artificial warmth or ventilation.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 7.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and two male warders.

The buildings are in good repair. A new coping has been put on the top of the boundary wall, and some alterations have been made in the cook-house and wash-house; there has been no other alteration since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial - -	1	2	3
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment - -	3	1	4
Summarily convicted - -	2	—	2
Total - -	6	3	9
Total on the same day last year -	2	1	3

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the treadwheel - - -	5	—	5
Unemployed (for trial) - -	1	—	1
Sewing - - -	—	3	3
Total - -	6	3	9

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	3,719	992	4,711
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	580	141	721
Average daily number	526	124	650
Number of re-committals	884	361	1,245

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	270	152	422
Cells not certified	218	—	218
Day-rooms	9	1	10
Punishment cells	2	3	5
Reception cells	12	—	12
Yards for exercise	17	2	19
For debtors:—			
Separate sleeping cells	16	2	18
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	—	1

The certified cells alone are furnished with artificial light.

There are separate infirmaries for the males and females.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 6½ in winter, and retire to bed at 8 p.m. all the year round. Those who do not work on the treadwheel have 2 hours' exercise, and are employed on an average 8 hours per day. The employments provided are treadwheel and crank labour, "shoemaking," "tailoring," mat-making," "brush-making," and "joiners' work."

The treadwheel labour is applied to grinding corn and the crankmill to pumping water. There are also 8 single hard-labour machines on which prisoners who are unfit for wheel labour are employed.

	£	s.	d.
The amount received as profit on the prisoners' labour was	87	2	8
Total expenditure for the prison	11,998	18	10
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	18	6	6

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 10¼*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use, cheese being substituted for meat in 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes 2 days in the week; the materiais are supplied by contract.

Extra diet has been issued to 206 prsioners for unlimited terms, and 50 prisoners have received extra diet for the aggregate number of 973 days.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads daily prayers in the chapel; visits the sick and prisoners under punishment daily; enters the prisoners admitted, and admonishes those to be discharged; visits the prisoners in their cells once a week, and superintends the schools. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are occupied about 36 hours each per week, giving instruction to the prisoners; there is a sufficient supply of books.

The Roman Catholic priest visits prisoners of that denomination, and performs service in the school room on Friday. Other prisoners may also see a minister of their own religious persuasion, when they desire it.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees the prisoners as required by the Rules; the general health has been "good;" seven prisoners have died, all from natural causes; the health of six of them are entered as "bad" on admission, the other is recorded as being "feeble;" the ages varied from 17 to 78, and the length of time in the prison before death from 7 days to 7 months 19 days.

Six prisoners were removed to the County Asylum, and one to the asylum at Broadmoor; of these six were observed to be insane when admitted, and one 4 months after his admission.

The surgeon states, "The diet is sufficient, except for the "3rd class on full labour at the wheel, and for those on "the modified 5th class on full labour; the clothing and "bedding are generally sufficient for the young and middle "aged; the warming, ventilation, and drainage are quite "satisfactory."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 909, including five cases of corporal punishment.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, assistant chaplain, surgeon, matron, deputy governor, storekeeper, engineer, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, 2 clerks, miller, baker, cook, stoker, porter, 2 trades' instructors, 3 principal warders, 23 male and 7 female warders, and 4 night watchmen.

The old crescent building, altered and enlarged by the addition of 218 cells, will be ready to be occupied in the

occupied in the spring; it is also proposed to enlarge one of the treadwheels.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	11	2
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	54	18
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	181	39
„ sentenced to penal servitude	8	4
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	48	17
„ the Vagrant Act	31	6
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	11	2
„ the Game Laws	7	—
For assault	56	11
„ want of sureties	5	6
Others summarily convicted	55	22
Deserters awaiting a route	2	—
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	7	—
	479	127
Total	606	
Total on the same day last year	525	125
Total	650	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

On the treadmill	198
On the crankmill	8
Picking oakum	45
Mat making	5
Working at new building	55
Tailors	6
Shoemakers	8
Other employments	49
	374
Boys, prisoners for trial, debtors, and deserters	105
Total	479

WESTMORELAND.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	49	12	61
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	14	7	21
Average daily number	9	7	16
Number of re-committals	25	4	29

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Sleeping cells	22	1	23
Day-rooms	3	3	6
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Reception cells	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	4	3	7
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	4	1	5
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

None of the cells are lighted during the winter months.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 7 p.m. all the year round. They are employed "mat-making," "making and repairing the prison clothes," "knitting," and "washing;" and on the treadmill, raising water for the use of the prison.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 14*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	576	4	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	33	8	9

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 7¾*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Weekly amount of food supplied to prisoners of each class:—

Class.	Bread.		Oatmeal.		Beef.		Potatoes.		Soup.	Skimmed Milk.
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	pints.	gills.
First Class -	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Class	1	12	4	6	—	—	3	8	—	21
Third Class	3	2	4	9	—	7½	3	—	3	22½
Fourth Class	2	14	4	9	—	12½	3	—	3	22½
Fifth Class -	2	12	4	9	1	0½	6	—	3	22½

The prisoners rise progressively through the several classes until they have been three months in the prison; after which period they continue to receive the 5th or highest class of diet.

Fifteen prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days on which extra diet has been issued amounted to 1,062.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain; he also visits the prisoners. There is no schoolmaster.

The surgeon sees every prisoner twice a week, the sick daily, and oftener when necessary. The health of the prisoners generally has been good. One prisoner died from effusion on the brain.

The surgeon states, "In my opinion, the general dietary "is sufficient for most prisoners. There are, however, "exceptional cases in some of those engaged in hard labour. "The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, "ventilation, and drainage generally satisfactory."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 13. I observe entries in the Governor's journal, with respect to the violent and insubordinate conduct of a female prisoner, who appears not only to have received very inadequate punishment for her repeated misconduct, but also to have been allowed an unusual indulgence, in seeing a male prisoner confined in the same prison under a sentence of penal servitude. Such an indulgence should not have been granted, even on special grounds (if any existed), without the authority of a Visiting Justice.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and one warder.

Since the last report, the outer wall of the females' prison has been raised to screen the airing yard, which was overlooked from the road. There has been no other alteration. The prisoners are still associated, and under very imperfect supervision.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial at assizes	1	—	1
Convicted at assizes and sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment	6	3	9
„ and sentenced to penal servitude	—	1	1
Convicted summarily	2	1	3
Total	9	5	14
Total on the same day last year	7	5	12

The prisoners were employed on the treadwheel and making mats.

The governor was absent removing a convict to Nottingham.

KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	282	38	320
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	30	3	33
Daily average number	18	3	21
Number of re-committals	70	12	82

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals :—			
Separate cells not certified	21	4	25
Day-rooms	6	3	9
Punishment cells	1	1	2
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	6	3	9
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells	3	—	3
Day-room	1	—	1
Yard for exercise	1	—	1

Three of the cells only are furnished with artificial light.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and at 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 7.30 all the year round. They are allowed 1½ hours' exercise in the yards daily, and are employed 10 hours in summer and 9 hours in winter; the employments provided are "mat-making," "grinding corn," "picking wool," "sewing," and repairing the prison clothing; there is no treadwheel, but prisoners are employed collectively on a crankmill crushing oats and beans.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 37*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	600	16	3
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - -	26	16	2

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* per head.

The following is the weekly amount of food supplied to each class.

Class.	Bread.		Oatmeal.		Beef.		Potatoes.		Skimmed Milk.
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	gills.
First Class - -	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Class - -	1	12	4	6	—	—	3	8	21
Third Class - -	3	2	4	9	—	7½	3	—	22½
Fourth Class - -	2	14	4	9	—	12½	3	—	22½
Fifth Class - -	2	12	4	9	1	½	6	—	22½

All prisoners remain on the 1st class of diet for the first seven days, and rise progressively to the higher classes, as at Appleby.

The provisions are supplied by contract. Nine prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 86 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays and once each day during the week, and sees the prisoners in private. The schoolmaster attends 4 nights a week for 2 hours each night. He observes, "nearly all the prisoners "whose term of imprisonment has extended to a month "have been ready to avail themselves of this opportunity

" of improvement." The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is about to be increased.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and oftener when required. He states, "The health of the pri- " soners has on the whole been satisfactory, with the " exception of nine, whose illnesses necessitated their re- " moval into the infirmary, and of 15, the nature of whose " cases required separation from the rest of the prisoners. " The sick have been able to continue their usual employ- " ment while under treatment."

One prisoner has been removed to the Lancashire County Asylum, on account of his general imbecility and suicidal tendencies; during his imprisonment he made three attempts to commit suicide. The surgeon considers the diet sufficient to maintain the health of the prisoners.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 73; viz., by solitary confinement 26, by stoppage of food 47.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and one male warder.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	1	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	2	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—
„ the Vagrant Act	2	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	—
For assault	1	—
Others summarily convicted	9	—
	18	3
Total	21	
Total on the same day last year	24	3
Total	27	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

On the crankmill	4
Picking cocoa-nut fibre	2
„ hair or wool	4
Mat-making	8
Total	18

The state of this prison is very far from satisfactory ; it is so defective in construction that it would be almost impossible to carry out any good system of discipline. The prisoners are associated, with little or no supervision, throughout the day, and do as much or as little work as they like ; and from want of accommodation some prisoners are frequently associated also by night. I can only repeat the opinion expressed in my last report, that "it would be "better to build one good prison for the whole county "rather than continue to maintain two inefficient prisons."

The daily average number of prisoners during the last 5 years has been,—

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
15	17	20	28	21

Although the average number last year shows a decrease compared with the preceding year, the whole number committed was greater than in any one of the former years.

YORKSHIRE.

BEVERLEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	529	96	625
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	79	11	90
Average daily number	56	10	66

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement	17	12	29
Cells not certified	100	3	103
Day-rooms	2	—	2
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Reception cells	4	3	7
Yards for exercise	3	1	4
Infirmaries	1	1	2

A portion of the cells only are furnished with light in winter.

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 7 p.m.; those in separate confinement retire an hour later.

Prisoners who do not work on the treadwheel are allowed ½ an hour's exercise in the yard daily. The employments provided are "mat-making," "teasing hair and oakum," "treadwheel," "grinding corn by handmill," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." The treadmill is used for crushing chalk and making whiting.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 137*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	2,179	4	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour - - - -	30	0	6

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 2¾*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. The provisions are supplied by contract. Ten prisoners received extra diet for the aggregate number of 25 days.

The chaplain performs two full services on Sundays, and reads daily prayers in the chapel; assembles classes for religious instruction 4 days in the week; sees each prisoner separately at least once a week, those in hospital or solitary confinement daily, and superintends the schools.

The schoolmaster is occupied giving instruction to the prisoners 4 hours a day for five days in the week; the schoolmistress for one hour daily.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and every day when there are any sick. He also makes a monthly inspection.

The prisoners generally are healthy. There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds. The dietaries, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 93.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, deputy governor, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, 4 warders, and 2 night watchmen.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are directed to work on the treadwheel for the first six months of their imprisonment, and after that period to be employed in some profitable labour for 10 hours daily. Thirty-three more cells have been fitted for separate confinement; the temperature and ventilation of these cells will be tested during the winter.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	11	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	5	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	1
„ the Vagrant Act	10	3
„ the Game Laws	4	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	3	—
Others summarily convicted	4	—
	45	5
Tota	50	
Total on the same day last year	76	6
Total	82	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

	Males.	Females.
On the treadmill	20	—
Picking oakum	3	—
„ hair or wool	12	—
Mat-making	3	—
Pumping water	1	—
Tailoring	1	—
Breaking stones	1	—
Cleaners	3	—
Cooks	—	2
Washing	—	3
Total	45	5

HULL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	915	366	1,281
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	170	60	230
Average daily number	105	44	149
Number of re-committals	242	119	361

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	26	5	31
Cells not certified	36	29	65
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Punishment cells	4	1	5
Reception cells	3	1	4
Yards for exercise	6	2	8
Infirmaries	1	1	2
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	9	2	11
Day-rooms	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 6.30 a.m. and retire to bed at 9 p.m.; they have $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour's exercise in the yards daily. The treadwheel is used to grind whiting. The other employments provided are "making mats and matting," "shoemaking," making and repairing the prisoners' clothing, picking oakum, hair, and coir fibre, making shirts, knitting, and washing.

There is also one hard-labour machine, on which juveniles sentenced to hard labour are employed; the number of revolutions required is 10,000 daily.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 444*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year	2,440	6	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	13	7	11

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 8½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 175 days.

The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services; assembles the prisoners in class 5 times a week for religious instruction; visits the prisoners in the separate cells and those who are sick or under punishment.

The schoolmaster is engaged 5 hours a week teaching the male prisoners; the females receive instruction from the matron.

No minister has been appointed under the Prison Ministers' Blll of 1863, but prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from the Established Church can see a minister of their own denomination when they desire it.

A society was established at Hull in 1857 to aid prisoners on their discharge from prison. The number who have been assisted by this society during the past year has been 114 men and 55 women, at a cost to the society of 22*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The whole number relieved since its commencement has been 601 men and 358 women; the amount expended being 161*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Relief has been afforded only to the most destitute; it is given sometimes in money, frequently in clothing or in food, or in defraying the travelling expenses to their homes. The committee, in pressing the claims of this society to the support of their fellow townsmen, state that, "Small as the relief is which "their limited funds enable them to dole out, it is received "with gratitude, and in many instances accomplishes the "desired effect."

The surgeon visits the prison almost daily, except on Sunday. The general health has been good; three prisoners have died of consumption; of their state of health on admission, one is represented to have been "good," the other two "tolerable" and "indifferent." One man "on remand, charged with having counterfeit coin, and tools for making it, in his possession," was found to be insane, and removed to a lunatic asylum.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 899.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, schoolmaster (who acts as governor's clerk), schoolmistress, chief warder, 5 male and 3 female warders, cook, gate porter, and night watchman.

Plans for a new prison on a new site have been approved, and the building will at once be commenced; in the meantime the wards 5 and 6 have been raised another story, adding 17 cells to the accommodation.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	6	8
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	6	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	20	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	2
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	24	20
„ the Vagrant Act	1	—
For assault	3	—
„ want of sureties	4	2
Others summarily convicted	12	13
Debtors from the superior courts	3	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	80	49
Total	129	
Total on the same day last year	127	50
Total	177	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Treadmill under repair	—
Picking oakum	27
„ cocoa-nut fibre	2
Mat making	18
Weaving matting	6
Tailoring and shoemaking	2
Total	55

The females were employed "sewing," and picking oakum and coir fibre.

LEEDS BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year, exclusive of government convicts	2,125	756	2,881
Greatest number in confinement at one time, including 20 government convicts	327	82	409
Average daily number, including 32 government convicts	276	76	352
Number of re-committals	960	419	1,379

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement	347	100	447
Punishment cells	2	1	3
Reception cells	6	6	12
Yards for exercise	3	1	4
Infirmaries	2	2	4

The prisoners rise at 5 a.m., and retire to bed at 8.30 p.m. They have one hour's exercise in the yards, and are employed ten hours daily; the males in "mat-making," and "matting weaving," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "weaving canvas," "picking oakum and wool," "joiners' work," and the ordinary repairs of the prison; the females, "sewing," "knitting," "picking oakum and wool," and washing. There are also 11 hard-labour machines in the prison, on which, so far as practicable, prisoners summarily sentenced for periods not exceeding three months are employed for half the period of their respective sentences. Adults are required to perform 14,400 and juveniles 12,000 revolutions per day.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour, amounted to 1,383*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	6,229	12	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the labour	13	15	0

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The dietaries recommended by the Diet Commission have been in use three months.

Forty-seven prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days being 791.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice, with one sermon, on Sundays, and has a Sunday School for boys. Reads daily prayers, visits the prisoners in their cells, and superintends the schools.

The schoolmaster gives instruction to the prisoners in their cells daily, and in class four afternoons in the week. The schoolmistress instructs the female prisoners daily in their cells. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church are visited by ministers of their own denomination, when they desire it.

The surgeon attends the prison daily. He inspects each prisoner twice a week, and has a special examination once in each month. He also sees each prisoner on admission and discharge. The general health of the prisoners has been good. Three have been pardoned on medical grounds; viz., two for dropsy, and one for consumption. The two former are known to have died shortly after they were discharged; they were all in bad health when admitted.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 733, including one case of corporal punishment.

The number and classification of the officers is as follows:—Governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief warder, tradesmaster, schoolmaster and schoolmistress, clerk, storekeeper, messenger, 9 male and 3 female warders, cook, gate porter, and 2 night watchmen.

Since the last report, 50 cells have been added to the males' prison. This addition has become necessary from the increase in the number of prisoners consequent on the removal of the assizes to Leeds.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	5	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	45	24
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	80	24
„ sentenced to penal servitude	10	4
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	10	9
„ the Vagrant Act	10	8
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	7	—
For assault	34	4
Others summarily convicted	24	8
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Government convicts	20	—
	246	82
Total	328	
Total on the same day last year	*236	77
Total	313	

* Including 40 government convicts.

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

Males—On the crank (hard-labour machines)		11
Picking oakum		62
„ cocoa-nut fibre		
„ hair or wool		
Mat-making		74
Weaving matting and canvas		24
Joiners		2
Shoemakers		7
Plumbers and smiths		6
Tailors		6
Labourers, cleaners, sundries		43
Maintaining themselves		3
Hospital		3
Infirm		5
Total		246

Females—Wool-picking		16
Sewing		17
Knitting		17
Washing		7
Cleaning		9
Nurses of children, &c.		8
Hospital		1
Maintaining themselves		2
Under punishment		1
Sundries		4
Total		82

NORTHALLERTON COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	733	166	899
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	152	22	174
Average daily number	118	28	146
Number of re-committals	91	40	131

Prison Accommodation.

For criminals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells certified for separate confinement	142	55	197
Cells not certified	10	—	10
Day-rooms	1	1	2
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Reception cells	5	1	6
Yards for exercise	3	2	5
Infirmaries	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m. in summer and 6 in winter, and retire to bed at 9 p.m.; they have one hour's exercise in the yards daily during the first 6 months of imprisonment, after which period they are allowed two hours; prisoners for trial are also allowed two hours' exercise daily.

The means of employment provided are "mat-making," "grinding corn," "chopping wood," "picking oakum," "shirt-making, knitting, mending and washing the prison clothes."

There are two hand mills in use for grinding corn, each occupies three cells, the mill being fixed in the middle, with a crank extending to the cell on either side where prisoners are placed, one in each cell, to work it. The mills are kept continually at work during the day, and grind all the flour used in the prison. The dressing machine is separate. It does its work much more rapidly, and is worked by one prisoner only.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 188*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	3,271	7	2
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	21	2	3

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 2¼*d.* per head.

The official dietaries of 1843 are in use. Fifty-three prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued amounts to 1,513.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, and reads prayers daily in the chapel; he visits each prisoner in his cell once at least every week, and those who are sick or under punishment daily; he also sees every prisoner on admission and discharge. The school-

master and schoolmistress attend daily, and give instruction to the prisoners in their cells.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and sees all the prisoners, as required by the Rules. There was much sickness during the early part of the year; this was followed by smallpox; the first case appeared on the 8th March; the patient was at once removed to the hospital, and precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease; but on the 28th March another case appeared, and on the 1st April four other prisoners were attacked; after this time the epidemic speedily subsided, having proved fatal in two cases. One prisoner also died of phthisis. Two prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds (one for general debility, the other disease of lungs); they were both in bad health when admitted; and three prisoners were removed to the Lunatic Asylum at York.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 382.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, chief warder, schoolmaster, engineer, cook, gate porter, and six male and one female warders.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	24	7
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	36	4
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	30	3
„ the Vagrant Act	4	4
„ the Game Laws	2	—
For assault	20	1
„ want of sureties	1	—
Others summarily convicted	17	2
	134	22
Total	757	
Total on the same day last year	112	29
Total	141	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males.—On the crankmills	8
Picking oakum	96
Mat-making	5
Females.—Sewing and washing.	

Since I inspected this prison, the Visiting Justices have directed that male prisoners shall be employed "picking oakum" for the first three months of their imprisonment, the next three months on the treadwheel, after which period they shall be furnished with some profitable employment. It has also been determined to adopt the dietaries recommended by the Diet Commission.

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Femalss.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	49	13	62
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	17	4	21
Average daily number	17	2	14
Number of re-committals	17	6	23

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells not certified for separate confinement	12	4	16
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Reception cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	3	1	4

Four of the cells only are lighted at night.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 in winter, and retire to bed at 8 o'clock in summer and 7 in winter. They are allowed one hour's exercise in the yards. Male prisoners are employed chopping wood or picking oakum, from 8 to 10 hours daily. The females, "knitting," "making, mending, and washing the prison linen."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 59*l.* 1. 6*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	401	18	3
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoner's labour	24	8	11

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Eleven prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 563 days.

The chaplain attends the prison three times in the week; he visits the prisoners, and gives them secular as well as religious instruction, A Roman Catholic priest also attends any prisoners of that denomination who desire to be visited by him.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener when necessary. He states,—"The health of the prisoners "generally has been good. There has been no epidemic. "The general dietary is sufficient to maintain the health "and strength of the prisoners engaged in hard labour. "The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming "is satisfactory, but not so the ventilation and drainage.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 29.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.

The prisoners are associated throughout the day, without any supervision.

I communicated with the Visiting Justices with respect to the appropriation of the wards, and recommended some alterations, with a view more effectually to separate the male from the female prisoners.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at assizes or sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment	3	3	6
Convicted summarily:—			
Under the Vagrant Act -	1	—	1
For assault - -	1	—	1
Total - -	5	3	8
Total on the same day last year	9	3	12

The prisoners were employed:—

Picking oakum - - -	2
Chopping wood - - -	3

Females—Knitting and mending prison clothes.

YORK CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	438	32	470
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	117	7	124
Average daily number	54	4	58
Number of re-committals	11	—	11

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells not certified	121	8	129
Number of day-rooms	8	5	13
Punishment cells	8	2	10
Reception cells	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	8	2	10
For debtors:—			
Sleeping cells or rooms	27	2	29
Yards for exercise	2	1	3

The cells are lighted with gas, but are not warmed, neither is there any artificial ventilation.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 a.m. in winter; they are locked in their cells at 6 p.m., but are allowed gas light when necessary until 9 p.m. They are employed ten hours daily, and have half an hour's exercise in the yards.

The employments provided are "chopping wood," "making skewers," "mat-making," "marble polishing," "oakum picking," "sewing and washing."

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 193*l.* 7*s.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year, including 258*l.* 16*s.* expended in new buildings and alterations	4,819	12	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit as above	79	15	4½

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 7½*d.* per head.

The new dietaries recommended by the Diet Commission were adopted shortly before I visited the prison; the surgeon is not therefore able to form any opinion of their efficiency. Of the diet tables which have been superseded he speaks favourably.

Twenty-one prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon for the aggregate number of 930 days.

The chaplain makes the following statement of duties performed by him:—

Sunday.—Divine Service, with sermon, morning and afternoon; prisoners catechised in the afternoon.

Monday.—Morning prayers, class of male prisoners for religious instruction; male prisoners seen separately.

Tuesday.—Morning prayers; debtors visited in their rooms.

Wednesday.—Litany and lecture; male prisoners seen separately; lecture in debtors' room in the evening.

Thursday.—Morning prayers.

Friday.—Litany and lecture; male and female prisoners seen separately; class of female prisoners for religious instruction; debtors' library books changed.

Saturday.—Morning prayers.

The schoolmaster instructs the male prisoners every evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. The Roman Catholic priest attends occasionally to visit prisoners of that denomination.

The surgeon attends every day; sees every prisoner twice a week, and makes a general inspection once a month.

The health of the prisoners has been good; one prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum, and one, who had been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity, committed suicide,

Some alterations have been made in the work-room, for the more effectual separation and supervision of the prisoners, who are now under constant supervision while at labour; and the association of prisoners in the yards and day-rooms and at meals has been discontinued.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 108.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, deputy governor, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and nine subordinate officers.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment -	8	1
„ sentenced to penal servitude -	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts -	10	1
„ from the county courts - -	4	—
	25	2
Total - -	27	
Total on the same day last year - -		
Total - -		

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Mat-making	3	—
Washing	—	—
Chopping wood	6	1
Cleaning and cooking	2	—
Debtors (not working)	14	1
Total	25	2

YORK CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	333	199	532
Greatest number in confinemet at any one time	38	15	53
Average daily number	18	8	26
Number of re-committals	66	58	124

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells not certified	48	17	65
Day-rooms	4	3	7
Punishment cells	4	1	5
Reception cell	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	5	3	8
Infirmaries	1	1	2

The cells are not furnished with light during the winter months.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 7.15 in summer; in winter they rise at 7.15 a.m. and retire to bed at 5.30. They are employed ten hours in summer and 9 in winter; the males breaking stones and chopping wood; the females making, mending, and washing the prison clothes.

The females are exercised in the yards daily. The male prisoners work in the open yard during the week, and have two hours exercise on Sunday.

The amount received as profit on the prisoners' labour amounted to 124*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	967	3	2
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit as above	32	8	3

Average weekly cost of the food 3*s.* 3½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract. Seven prisoners have received extra diet for the aggregate number of 240 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, and reads morning prayers on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. He assembles the prisoners for religious and secular instruction once a week. There is no schoolmaster. Prisoners who are not members of the Established Church seldom avail themselves of the permission to see ministers of their own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week. Two prisoners, both females, have died. In one case the woman died four days after she was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a watch, and it is supposed she died of a broken heart.

I found a prisoner in the infirmary suffering from epileptic fits; the attacks were frequent, requiring two other prisoners to be constantly with him.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 33.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, deputy governor, matron, 2 warders, and gate porter.

There have been no alterations in the buildings since the last report; but another warder has been appointed, and the prisoners are now under better supervision while at labour, and association in the day-rooms has been discontinued.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	1	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to impsisonment - -	2	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	6	3
„ the Vagrant Act - -	2	1
For assault - - -	6	—
Others summarily convicted -	2	—
	19	7
Total - -	26	
Total on the same day last year -	18	10
Total - -	28	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—Cutting wood	-	13
Sick in hospital	-	1
Attendant on sick	-	2
Cleaning	-	3
Total	-	19
Females—Washing	-	2
Mending prison clothing	-	3
Sick in hospital	-	1
Cooking	-	1
Total	-	7

WAKEFIELD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
West Riding prisoners committed during the year - -	4,710	1,335	6,045
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	926	229	1,155
Average daily number - -	824	217	1,041
Number of re-commitals -	1,781	626	2,407

There has also been a daily average of 376 government convicts confined in this prison.

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminals:—			
Cells certified for separate confinement - - -	1,031	158	1,189
Cells not certified - -	188	10	198
Day-rooms - - -	2	1	3
Punishment cells - -	8	3	11
Reception cells - -	29	—	29
Yards for exercise - -	3	2	5

With infirmaries for the male and female prisoners.

Of the above number of certified cells, 412 are reserved for government convicts, leaving only 777 available for prisoners of the Riding; a large number of county prisoners are therefore necessarily in association at night as well as throughout the day, and the discipline is sacrificed to

accommodate the convicts received under contract. I would suggest that a sufficient number of certified cells (calculated from the average of the three preceding years) should always be reserved for the prisoners of the Riding, the residue alone being left disposable for the accommodation of convicts.

The following table shows the number of committals and re-committals to the prison, during each of the last five years:—

TABLE of COMMITTALS and RE-COMMITTALS for each of the Five Years from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total number of prisoners received	3,687	4,226	5,286	6,144	6,045
„ „ re-committed	1,668	1,861	2,387	2,547	2,407
Greatest number at one time -	706	800	930	1,128	1,155
Average daily number - -	602	676	838	986	1,041

To what cause this increase may be attributed, I am not prepared to say. But with the fact before us that the re-committals have increased in four years from 1,668 to 2,407, it is only fair to assume that the system generally has failed,

The prisoners rise at 5.30 a.m., and retire to bed at 9 p.m. Those in separate confinement have 1½ hours' exercise daily, and are all employed 9 hours.

The employments provided for male prisoners are, "mat-making," and "matting weaving," "shoe-making," "tailoring," "picking cocoa-nut fibre, hair, or wool," and "masons', joiners', or smiths' work.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour, with the aid of steam (a power which I consider altogether out of place in a prison), amounted to 5,432*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year -	19,952	0	9
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the labour and manufactory - - -	13	18	11

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 9*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

The dietaries in use are, with slight modifications, those recommended by the Diet Commission.

Forty-seven prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 4,997 days.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain and assistant chaplain. The prisoners are visited in their cells. All prisoners are examined and admonished on admission and discharge; and the sick and those under punishment are visited.

The schoolmasters and schoolmistress are occupied eight hours daily, giving instruction to the prisoners, both in class and in cells.

The chaplain calls attention to the inconvenience arising from the want of proper schoolroom accommodation for the females. He also suggests alterations in the fittings of the chapel, by which means, he says, "Additional seats "would be gained, a better supervision obtained over the "prisoners, the chaplain would be heard more distinctly, "and with less exertion of voice; and the females would "be enabled to kneel during the service, and would not be "kept waiting three-quarters of an hour while the men "are moving in and out of chapel."

A Roman Catholic minister has been appointed to attend prisoners of that denomination, and the chapel in the old prison has been fitted up for their religious services.

The surgeon visits the prisoners daily, and examines each prisoner separately once a month. The general health has been good. Twenty-one prisoners have died, as follows:—

DEATHS during the Year ending 30 September 1864.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	When committed to Prison.	When sent to Prison.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
D. F.	27	1863. 21 October	1862. 24 October	1863. 24 October	Diarrhœa, in the last stage of consumption.
E. W.	22	6 November	Found dead in her cell. 1863.	9 November	Debility from loss of blood in endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child.
G. H.	45	28 August	30 October	2 December	Consumption.
J. A.	40	3 March.	22 July	5 December	Do.
J. C.	28	11 December	1864. 13 January	1864. 13 January	Accidentally killed by machinery.
J. M.	48	1864. 11 January	27 January	28 January	Asthma.
M. Mc C.	20	13 January	3 February	4 February	Disease of the heart.

DEATHS during the Year ending 30 September 1864—*continued.*

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	When committed to Prison.	When sent to Prison.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
W. O.	51	1864. 28 January	1864. 1 February	1864. 4 February	Sores all over him; his clothes adhering to his body and limbs.
F. S.	22	1863. 30 November	29 January	11 February	Consumption.
J. S.	31	1 December	3 February	25 February	Do.
J. H.	27	30 June.	10 February	26 February	Do.
B. A.	26	7 July	5 January	29 February	Do.
S. M.	32	1862. 27 August	1863. 19 November	5 March	Do.
T. C.	20	1863. 22 October.	1864. 13 February	10 March	Do.
A. I.	23	1864. 4 January	8 January	17 March	Do.
J. B.	21	23 February	2 May	4 May	Disease of the heart.
E. C.	59	29 February	29 March	5 May	Consumption.
B. D.	38	9 June	27 June	2 July	Typhus fever.
J. S.	32	2 July	7 July	11 July	Disease of the heart.
A. R.	75	31 May	10 June	16 July	Asthma.
H. E.	36	22 August	23 August	25 August	Consumption.

One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, (viz., "great mental and bodily prostration,") and two have been removed to a lunatic asylum. Of these, one who was in good health when admitted became a violent lunatic, and was removed two months after admission; the other was a female committed for trial, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The surgeon says, "The dietary recommended in May "last by the Secretary of State has been, with a few "slight modifications, adopted in this prison. It has not "been long in use, but so far as I am able to judge at "present it appears to be sufficient."

The bedding and clothing are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 1,655.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, surgeon, and Roman Catholic minister, deputy governor, 7 clerks and schoolmasters, 8 principal and 62 under warders, matron, schoolmistress, and 14 female warders.

Two prisoners, one of whom was recaptured, have escaped from the prison during the year. A prisoner also effected his escape from the railway train, while on his way to the sessions for trial. He has not been retaken.

The governor, Mr. Shepherd, has retired after nearly 40 years' service. He has been succeeded in the office by Captain Armitage. Thirty-five new cells have been added to the women's prison. There have been no other alterations since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	84	33
Convicted at assizes or sessions and sentenced to imprisonment	331	87
„ sentenced to penal servitude	13	11
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	78	22
„ the Vagrant Act	131	41
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	14	2
„ the Game Laws	23	—
For assault	66	2
„ want of sureties	5	—
Others summarily convicted	89	25
Deserters awaiting a route	3	—
	839	223
Total	1,062	
Total on the same day last year	849	234
Total	1,083	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—Picking cocoa nut fibre	117
„ hair or wool	8
Mat-making	389
Weaving matting	96
Shoemakers and tailors	36
Masons, joiners, smiths, &c.	33
Cleaners, cooks, labourers	92
Sundry trades	24
Infirmary punishment	19
Reception ward	25
Total	839

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year :—			
Criminals - - -	527	442	969
Civil Prisoners - - -	55	1	56
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	39	26	65
Average daily number :—			
Criminals - - -	27	21	48
Civil Prisoners - - -	5	—	5
Recommittals - - -	110	178	288

Accommodation for Prisoners.

The prison consists of two buildings, about a mile apart, called respectively the East and West Prisons. The East Prison contains 66 cells of the following dimensions : —

Number of Cells.	Length. ft.	in.	Breadth. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	Cubic feet.
34	7	6	8	—	8	6	510
16	8	6	6	2	9	4	488
12	8	1	6	5	9	—	466
4	8	—	8	6	9	2	623
66							

Three rooms 13½ ft. by 12 and 8ft. 8 inches high, with 3 beds in each, and a debtors day room of the same size. There is also accommodation for the governor, matron, and female warders. Bath-rooms for males and females, wash-house and drying-room, cook-house, offices for governor, chaplain and surgeon, store-rooms, rooms for heating apparatus, fumigating house, three exercising yards for males and three for females, refractory cells, and other offices. The prison is warmed throughout and lighted with gas.

The West Prison contains 108 cells, all 8 ft. by 7, and 7ft. 4 inches high, which gives 410 cubic feet to each cell. There are also 4 dark cells; two large rooms on the 5th floor, used as exercising galleries; a store-room, and room for the heating apparatus.

Some of the cells included in the above number are used for the necessary offices, such as "cook-house," "night warders room," "store-rooms," "bath-rooms," and "room for door porter."

The ventilation is defective, and the apparatus for warming the prison insufficient.

Attached to the prison is a large dwelling-house, which is at present occupied by the chaplain.

Since the last report the prisoners have been removed from the west, and are now all confined in the East Prison. The accommodation for the governor being insufficient, apartments have been provided for the matron outside, and those she formerly occupied have been added to the governor's. Additional accommodation might also be provided for the prisoners by enclosing the arches on the ground floor and converting them into cells.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the crank machines, of which there are six in the East Prison; the number of revolutions required to be performed by each prisoner is 14,400 for adults and 12,000 for juveniles. This labouris not applied to any useful purpose. The following employments are also carried on:—"weaving," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "mat-making," "making pipes," "picking oakum, hair, and wool," "knitting," and "sewing." Prisoners are employed ten hours, and have one hour's exercise daily, except in the case of adult prisoners sentenced for periods under one month, when no exercise in the airing yard is allowed.

The sum received for work performed by the prisoners, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounted to 152*l.* 16*s.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	1,381	13	0
Average annual cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour - - - - -	25	12	0 3/4

The dietaries in use are those prescribed in the General Rules for Prisons in Scotland; the ingredients are supplied by contract, at an average weekly cost of 1*s.* 9*d.* per head.

Seven male prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 165 days.

The chaplain performs three services on Sunday; visits every prisoner weekly, and the sick daily; and gives instruction to the male prisoners in reading and writing. The matron instructs the females. The supply of books, both religious and secular, is sufficient. Any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church may be visited by a minister of his own denomination.

An association, called "The Ladies' Prison Association," was established at Aberdeen about 30 years since to promote the reformation of female prisoners. The chaplain states, "The result of their benevolent efforts has been in "many respects highly satisfactory." There is also a "Home" for fallen females, supported by voluntary contributions; at present there are 12 inmates. The Home is visited daily by one of a committee of ladies; but it has not been established long enough to venture an opinion as to its success.

The surgeon visits the prison regularly twice a week and daily or oftener when necessary; he states,—"The prison "has not been visited by any epidemic; the general health "of the prisoners has been good. I consider the diet, cloth-"ing, and bedding sufficient, and the ventilation and "drainage of the East Prison satisfactory." There has been no death or removal on medical grounds during the year.

The number of prison offences has been 10; viz., confined in solitary cells 2, diet stopped 8.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. The number of officers is nine; viz., governor, chaplain (who acts also as teacher), surgeon, 6 male officers, matron, and 2 female warders. The governor states,—"Each performs his duty in a proper manner."

The East Prison is in a good state of repair and is in all respects better adapted for the maintenance of discipline than the West Prison.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sesions and sentenced to imprisonment	3	8
„ sentenced to penal servitude	5	7
Convicted summarily : —		
The Game Laws	1	—
For assault	1	—
Others summarily convicted	10	6
Debtors	4	0
	27	21
Total	48	
Total on the same day last year	41	15
Total	56	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	5	—
„ hair or wool	3	4
Mat making	3	—
Weaving cloth for shoes	5	—
Shoemaking	1	—
Cooking	—	2
Sewing	—	5
Knitting	—	8
Passage men	2	—
Solitary (short sentence)	3	2
Unemployed	1	—
Debtors unemployed	4	—
Total	27	21

PETERHEAD PRISON.

There were no inmates at the time of my visit ; but the prison had been unusually full during the winter.

Average daily number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time	10

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	77	21	98

The prisoners are employed ten hours a day principally picking oakum, knitting stockings, making and repairing the prison clothes. One prisoner had 30 days crank labour. The longest period for which any prisoner has been confined in this prison during the past year has been 112 days.

The prison is in good order throughout; there has been no sickness, and the conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

	£	s.	d.
The total expenditure for the year was -	129	8	2
Profit arising from prisoners' labour -	5	16	7
Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit - - - -	30	17	10½

HUNTLY PRISON.

There were no inmates on the day of inspection.

Number committed during the year -	14
Greatest number in confinement at one time -	3

No employment is provided, as the prison is limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding ten days.

The prison is in good order.

The total expenditure for the year was 29*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*

ARGYLESHIRE.

TOBERMOROY PRISON.

Number of prisoners committed during the year -	25
Greatest number in confinement at one time -	6

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection.

The new prison has been completed, and certified as fit to be used for the confinement of prisoners.

The dimensions of the cells are as follows:—

	Number of Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Feet.
Criminals -	3	11 4	6 9	9
	1	11 4	7 0	9
Debtors—	1	17 3	7 0	10

Prisoners are employed making nets; but they have hitherto been confined here for such short periods that there has been no profit from their labour.

Total expenditure for the year, 52*l.* 12*s.* 9¾*d.*

The average daily cost of the diet was 4¼*d.* per head.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	246	187	433
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	28	107	135
Average daily number - -	22	77	99
Number of re-committals -	61	56	117

Accommodation.

For criminal prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of separate cells -	61	99	160
Punishment cells - -	—	—	3
Yards for exercise - -	—	2	2
For debtors :—			
Sleeping cells - - -	4	1	5
Day-rooms - - -	1	1	2

The cells are lighted with gas; and there are separate infirmaries for the males and females.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m. throughout the year.

The several kinds of work performed by prisoners are "weaving," "winding," "spinning," "flowering," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "sewing shirts," "cleaning," "knitting," "net-making," "mat-making," "carpenters," "smiths," "stone-breaking," "basket making," "picking oakum," "teasing ropes," and "cooking," "washing," &c. There are six hard labour cranks in the prison, but being defective in construction they are not used.

The prisoners are employed ten hours daily, and have from 1½ to 2 hours exercise according to class. The male prisoners are exercised in the corridors.

The amount received for the produce of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, was 140*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison -	2,135	19	1
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour - - - - -	20	3	2

The female convicts receive the same diet as those in the prison at Perth; the general diet in use in the prisons in Scotland is issued to the county prisoners. Eight prisoners received extra diet, for the aggregate number of 805 days.

The chaplain attends the prison three hours daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, on which days the attendance is for two hours. He also performs the duties of schoolmaster to the county prisoners; but very few of that class receive secular instruction.

The schoolmistress appointed to superintend the female convicts is engaged in the prison from 11 to 4 on Sundays, 9to 2 on Saturday and from 9 to 3 on all other days of the week.

The number of books, both religious and secular, provided for the use of the male prisoners is insufficient; those in use in the females' prison are in good order.

Roman Catholic prisoners are visited by a minister of their own Church, the prisoners of all other denominations receive religious instruction from the chaplain.

The surgeon visits almost daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week. The general health of the prisoners has been very good. There was one case of smallpox (a prisoner admitted from a distance). The surgeon states, "The diet "is sufficient in all respects, and for all classes of prisoners. "The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and the warming, "ventilation, and drainage satisfactory."

The prison officers are governor, chaplain, and surgeon; head warder, clerk, three male warders, and one night watchman; matron, deputy matron, teacher, and four female warders. The governor considers the male warders

very efficient. The female officers are mostly new to their office since the introduction of female convicts into the prison, and it requires some time before an efficient staff can be formed of those who are willing to undergo the confinement and labour of a prison.

Several of the female convicts made complaints, which were investigated. These complaints proceeded for the most part, from prisoners who have been a long time in prison, and who avail themselves of every opportunity to find fault.

The prison is visited by the members of the County Prison Board, and once every month by one of the prison managers for Scotland.

It has been determined at once to construct an airing yard at the back of the men's prison, similar to that in the prison for females.

Number of punishments for prison offences:—

Irons or Hand-cuffs.		Solitary or dark Cells.		Other Punish-ments.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
—	8	2	12	—	10	2	30

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For re-examination - -	—	2	2
Committed for trial - -	3	3	6
Convicted at Circuit Court and sentenced to imprisonment -	7	5	12
Convicted summarily:—			
Under Criminal Justice Act	6	6	12
„ the Game Laws -	2	—	2
„ for assault - -	3	—	3
Debtors - - - -	4	—	4
Government convicts - -	—	89	89
Total -	25	104	129
Total on the same day last year -	34	35	69

The prisoners were employed as follows on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Sewing shirts	—	41
Cleaning	2	7
Knitting	—	2
Flowering	—	3
Picking oakum	13	35
Cooking and washing	—	7
Teasing ropes	4	—
Out-working	2	—
Sick	—	4
Nursing	—	5
Civil prisoners	4	—
Total	25	104

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	170	75	245
Greatest number in confinement at one time	17	8	25
Average daily number	11	5	16
Number of re-committals	49	32	81

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	10	5	15
Reception cell	1	—	1

The cells are lighted with gas, but they are not warmed; and the ventilation is defective. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.; they occasionally get a little exercise in the corridor, but no airing yard is provided in which they may take exercise, as required by the General Rules for Prisons in Scotland.

The prisoners are employed ten hours a day "matmaking," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "teasing oakum," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "cleaning." There are also two hard labour machines; male adults are required to perform 14,400 revolutions, juveniles 12,000.

	£	s.	d.
The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to - -	13	15	7
Total expenditure for the Prison -	364	19	3
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	20	8	10

Average weekly cost of the food 1s. 10¾*d.* per head.

The supplies are purchased in the market as required; they are of good quality, and the diet is sufficient

No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits each prisoner separately once a week; there is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress; the supply both of religious books and those of general information is sufficient.

The surgeon attends the prison twice a week, and daily when necessary.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner died of fistula, he had been 43 days in the prison, his health is represented to have been very indifferent when admitted.

One prisoner committed as being insane was removed to a lunatic asylum, having been ten days in the prison.

Number of punishments for prison offences - 5

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and one male warder.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection, but I am informed that the County Prison Board have under their consideration certain alterations recommended in my last report. It is very desirable that something should be done to remedy the nuisance caused by the steam from the present kitchen and washhouse, and also to provide additional accommodation. During the month of July the number of prisoners ranged from 19 to 25, there having been at one time 21 males and 4 females in confinement, while there are only ten separate cells for males and 5 for females; the male prisoners must therefore all have been two, and in one case three in one cell. The association of prisoners, at all times objectionable, is especially so in a cell which from its size is only suitable for one person, and the ventilation of which is scarcely deemed sufficient for one inmate. A proper yard should also be provided, in which the prisoners may take exercise as prescribed by the rules.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	1	—	1
Summarily convicted : —			
For assault	2	—	2
Other summary convictions	2	1	3
Deserter awaiting route	1	—	1
Total	6	1	7
Total same day last year	8	9	17

They were employed—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Picking oakum	6	—	6
Unemployed	—	1	1
Total	6	1	7

BANFFSHIRE

BANFF COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	65	17	82
Greatest number in confinement at one time	16	5	21
Average daily number	6	3	9
Number of re-commitals	2	1	3

Accommodation for Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals—separate cells	12	6	18
„ Punishment cells	1	—	1
„ Yard for exercise	—	—	1
Debtors cell	1	—	1
Yard for exercise	1	—	1

The cells are all lighted with gas ; there is no infirmary. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 8 p.m.

The employments provided are "picking oakum, hair, and wool," "matmaking," "stonebreaking," "sewing," and "knitting." There are five hard labour cranks in the prison

used only for adult prisoners; the number of revolutions required to be performed is 14,400 for males, and 12,000 for females. The prisoners are generally employed ten hours, and have one hour's exercise daily.

The profit on work done by the prisoners, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounted to 24*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison -	306	10	6
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the net profit on prisoners labour - - - -	30	5	3

The dietaries in use are those laid down in the General Rules for Prisons in Scotland; the ingredients are supplied by contract at an average weekly cost of 2*s.* 3*d.* per head. No prisoner has received any extra diet.

The chaplain having resigned a committee has been appointed to confer with the Governors of the County Hospital and the Asylum with a view to appoint a chaplain who shall undertake the duties of the three establishments; in the meantime the duties have been performed by the schoolmaster, who attends two hours daily. The prison is well supplied with religious and other books. Any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church may see a minister of his own denomination.

The surgeon attends three times a week; he states "The "general health of the prisoners has been very good. No "prisoner has been placed on the sick register during the "year, a good proof of the satisfactory state of the "ventilation and sanitary condition of the prison." The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; but the warming apparatus does not work well, the corridor being over heated while the cells derive little or no benefit from it.

There has been no alteration either in the buildings or in the discipline of the gaol since my last report, and the keeper is still without any assistance. With a daily average of nine, and at one time as many as 21 prisoners under his charge, it is quite impossible that one man (who has other duties to perform, and has also to attend the gate to give admission and egress to every person who may visit the prison) can maintain proper discipline. There has been no punishment for a prison offence during the year, an immunity which is, I fear, due rather to the absence of supervision than to the exemplary conduct of the prisoners; moreover, the knowledge that there is only one male officer within the prison is a great temptation to a prisoner, who

may be charged with a grave offence to use violence and attempt to escape.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For examination - -	1	—	1
Convicted summarily : —			
Under the Game Laws -	1	—	1
For assault - - -	1	—	1
Others summarily convicted -	2	—	2
Total -	5	—	5
Total on the same day last year	5	4	9

The prisoners were all employed picking oakum, hair, and wool.

KEITH PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Prisoners received during the year - -	7	3	10
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	3	—	3
Re-committals - - -	2	—	2

Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells for Criminals - -	1	1	2

Since the last Report a new stove has been fixed for warming the prison, and some necessary repairs have been made. The cells are not furnished with light in winter.

This prison being only licensed for periods not exceeding ten days the prisoners are not provided with employment.

Total expenditure for the prison 20*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

BERWICKSHIRE.

GREENLAW PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	53	8	61
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	16	1	17
Average daily number - -	—	—	7
Number of re-committals -	7	2	9

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	16	3	19
Punishment cells - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	4
Separate cells for civil prisoners	2	1	3

The cells are lighted and ventilated; but with respect to the efficiency of the warming apparatus I cannot express an opinion, as it was not in use at the time of my visit (in the early part of October), and the governor and surgeon having both been recently appointed were not able to give me any information on this point.

The prisoners rise at 6 a. m., and retire to bed at 8 p.m. They have one hour's exercise in the yards, and are employed ten hours daily "mat making," "picking oakum," "sand breaking," "sewing," and "washing." There are also 4 crank machines in the prison, on which prisoners sentenced to hard labour are required to work.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 5*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year -	256	0	3
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	35	16	10

Average weekly cost of food 2*s.* 1*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Two prisoners have received extra diet, by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued has been 243.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday and Wednesday, and visits the prisoners in their cells The schoolmaster attends five evenings during the week. and is engaged two hours each evening giving elementry instruction to the prisoners. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is insufficient; a small addition was made about eighteen years since; but a further addition is much required.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and examines each prisoner on admission. He states, "With only a single "exception the health of the prisoners has been excellent; "the one exception being an old man detained on a "criminal charge; he suffers from chronic rheumatism. The diet and bedding is sufficient, but the clothing is in bad condition.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 11.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.

The governor retired in the month of May, and Mr. William Smith, late superintendent of county police, has been appointed to the office; he assumed charge of the prison on the 26th May.

A portion of the boundary wall has been heightened about 3 feet.

I directed the governor's attention to the airing yard walls, which appear to me to afford facilities for gaining the top of the boundary wall.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For re-examination - -	1	—	1
Committed for trial - -	3	—	3
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment - -	—	1	1
Summarily convicted -	3	—	3
Debtor - - -	1	—	1
	8	1	9
Total on the same day last year-	—	—	7

The prisoners were employed :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mat-making - - -	1	—	1
Picking oakum - -	4	—	4
Sand breaking - -	1	—	1
Knitting - -	—	1	1
Unemployed -	2	—	2
	8	1	9

BUTESHIRE.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year - -	113	37	150
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - - -	10	8	18
Average daily number - -	6	3	9
Number of re-committals - -	11	6	17

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	6	5	11
Yards for exercise - - -	1	1	2
Rooms for civil prisoners - -	1	1	2

The civil prisoners are exercised in the women's airing yard.

The accommodation provided in this prison is very inadequate; the cells are unusually small, especially those appropriated to males, and the number of prisoners frequently exceeds the number of cells; both the Sheriff and the Sheriff Substitute, in the Inspection Book, call attention to the subject, and in the Governor's Journal I find the following entry, dated 4th January: "Prison very "full, 8 females and a child in five cells, and in the male "ward 9 males in six cells."

In the same month the chaplain observes, "For the last five "weeks the prisoners have been so numerous that separate "confinement has been dispensed with, two and even three "prisoners occupying one cell; this I find to be a barrier "to their moral and religious improvement, producing a "carelessness and indifference to instruction, and having a "very demoralizing influence."

The surgeon in his journal, dated 25th December, observes, "Found two male prisoners in each cell, which I "consider very dangerous to the health of the prisoners, "and very objectionable in point of morals."

Amended plans for enlarging this prison have been submitted, and it is very desirable there should be no delay in carrying them out.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.; they have each one hour's exercise daily, and are employed ten hours in the following manner: "teasing hair or oakum," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." Adult male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the crank machine.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	266	8	6
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	26	14	0

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 9½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract, six prisoners have received extra diet, the aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued has been 152.

The chaplain states, that he cannot conduct worship with the prisoners collectively, there being no suitable accommodation in the prison for the purpose; but he visits each prisoner at least once in every week, and imparts religious and secular instruction. The supply of books is insufficient. No special provision is made for the instruction of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church, but the prison is open to all religious teachers who may wish to visit any prisoner of their own persuasion.

The surgeon visits the prison and sees all the prisoners twice a week. The general health of the prisoners is represented as being "upon the whole satisfactory;" no death has occurred, but one prisoner suffering from disease and general debility was liberated on medical grounds.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been five.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.

In the frequently crowded state of this prison it is impossible the governor alone can maintain proper discipline, and I do not consider a county prison (to which prisoners charged with serious offences are at all times liable to be committed) secure with only one male officer.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial	1	1	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	4	1	5
Summarily convicted:—			
For assault	2	—	2
Other summary convictions	—	2	2
Total	7	4	11
Total on same day last year	—	—	8

The prisoners were employed—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the crank machine	1	—	1
Picking oakum and hair	6	2	8
Knitting	—	2	2
Total	7	4	11

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

WICK PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - - -	70	18	88
Greatest number in confinement at one time - -	13	4	17
Average daily number - -	5	2	7
Number of re-committals - -	3	1	4

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	7	3	10
Yard for exercise - - -	—	—	1
Cells for civil prisoners - -	1	1	2

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m.; they are employed ten hours a day, "teasing hair and oakum," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "knitting stockings," "repairing and washing prison clothes." There is one crank machine, on which prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to *4l. 4s. 7¾d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison - -	249	18	9½
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - -	35	2	0¼

Average weekly cost of the food *2s. 10½d.* per head.

There is no contract; the supplies are purchased as they are required.

No extra diet has been issued to the prisoners.

The chaplain attends once a week, visits the prisoners separately in their respective cells, and examines them in reading, &c.: he also distributes the books, of which there is a sufficient supply. The chaplain observes, "One of the "most important defects in our prison discipline is, that "no provision is made in aid of discharged prisoners; and "even those who manifest any disposition to reform are "thrown back on their usual haunts and companions."

Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church may be visited by a minister of their own persuasion.

The surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener when required. The health of the prisoners has been very good; the diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage, satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 8.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.

At the time of my visit extensive alterations were in progress in the Court House buildings, in the course of which three cells have been taken from the north wing of the prison, three others being added in front of the south wing; these cells had only just been built and were not fit to be occupied; much inconvenience was also experienced during the alterations, the prison being for some time left in a very insecure state; but the governor reports that the buildings have since been completed, and the boundary wall has been raised 5 feet. Much of the inconvenience complained of would have been spared had the plans (so far as they refer to the prison buildings) been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, as required by the 26th section of the Prison Administration Act.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	72	40	112
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	9	5	14
Average daily number - -	6	2	8
Number of re-committals -	19	14	33

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	14	6	20
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	1
Rooms for civil prisoners -	1	1	2

The cells are all lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to rest at 8 P.M.; they have one hour's exercise in the yard daily, and are

employed ten hours "weaving," "net-making," "teasing oakum, hair, and wool," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "sewing," "knitting stockings," "repairing the prison clothes," "cleaning," &c. There are three hard labour machines in the prison, but they are not used.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 19*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	347	9	6
Average cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - - - -	41	0	3

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* $7\frac{5}{7}$*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing and other stores are purchased in the market when required. No extra diet has been issued to the prisoners.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, when there are as many as five prisoners; and visits each prisoner separately once a week. The schoolmaster gives instruction to all prisoners sentenced to three months imprisonment and upwards.

There is a sufficient supply of books, both religious and of general information; and every facility is afforded for carrying out the rule with respect to prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church. Some females, at their own desire, have been sent to reformatories in Edinburgh and elsewhere at the expiration of their sentence, but there is no society in the neighbourhood in aid of discharged prisoners.

The surgeon visits generally twice a week, and oftener when necessary; the health of the prisoners has been good, and the diet is sufficient in ordinary cases. No death has occurred. Three prisoners were removed being insane, two of them were committed to prison as dangerous lunatics, for safe custody, and remained there two and eight days respectively; the other was committed for trial, charged with the murder of a boy; he was found by the court to be insane, and removed to the general prison at Perth, having been 78 days in the gaol.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been five.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon; matron, schoolmaster, and one warder.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial - -	5	—	5

Of these, 4 are charged with housebreaking ; two of them being brothers, and a third both their brother-in-law and cousin.

The prisoners were all employed picking oakum.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	281	70	351
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	28	3	31
Average daily number - -	10	4	14
Number of re-committals -	65	30	95

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	20	9	29
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	9
Room for civil prisoners -	1	—	1

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to bed at 8 P.M. ; they have an hour's exercise, and are employed ten hours a day "mat-making," "picking hair and oakum," "making nets," "sewing," "knitting," "mending the prison clothes," and "cleaning." Tailors and shoemakers are employed at their own trades. There are two hard labour machines in the prison, but they are not used.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 26*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison -	346	7	11
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour - - - -	24	12	10

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 6*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract, six prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 48 days.

The chaplain states, "I visit every prisoner, female as "well as male, in his own cell once at least in each week. "In my conversations with them I endeavour to as- "certain the causes by which they were led into crime, so "that they may be exhorted to watchfulness. I prescribe "suitable lessons in Scripture, and endeavour to ascertain "how far they understand what has thus been submitted "to their perusal. Juvenile offenders are instructed in such "catechisms as are suited to their capacities and previous "training. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress. "Few prisoners are under sentence for long periods, so that "the governor and matron are able to superintend all "that is required in regard to scholastic instruction. A "supply of suitable books was granted about ten years "since; at present they very much require to be renewed. "There is no society for helping prisoners discharged from "gaol; the governor and myself have sometimes to give "pecuniary assistance, as well as to procure employment "for them. Prisoners when they ask for it are allowed "visits from ministers of their own denomination, but such "requests are rarely made."

The surgeon attends twice a week; the health of the prisoners has been very good.

Six prisoners were committed to the prison for safe custody as being insane; one of them being declared of sound mind was discharged, the other five were removed to a lunatic asylum, having been detained in the prison for periods varying from one to fifteen days.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage are represented to be satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 4.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron and one warder.

The governor was absent on the day of inspection. When visiting the prisoners I observed that the warder had the key of the prison gates in his possession when he entered the cells; I warned him of the danger of such a practice, and recommended that he should always be admitted to the prison by the governor or matron, who should take the key. A bell should be fitted to ring from the interior of the prison to the governor's house, which is on the opposite side of the yard.

The female employed as cook has been in the habit of sleeping in the kitchen, which is not secure; if so disposed she might effect her escape during the night through the roof. Any prisoner employed as cook should be removed to her own cell, after the suppers are served every night.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial	3	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	5	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—
For assault	1	1
Others summarily convicted	1	2
Debtors	2	—
	13	5
	18	
Total on the same day last year	6	4
	10	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:

	Males.	Females
Picking oakum	10	—
Sewing and knitting	—	3
Nursing	—	1
Cooking	—	1
Unemployed, one for trial, two debtors	3	0
Total	13	5

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DUMFRIES COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	389	185	574
Greatest number in confinement at one time	26	13	39
Average daily number	19	6	25
Number of re-committals	80	73	153

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	31	14	45
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	4	2	6
Separate cells for debtors -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

The cells are all lighted with gas,—warmed, and ventilated. There is no infirmary, the sick are treated in their own cells.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m., and retire to rest at 8 p.m. They are employed ten hours daily "mat-making," "teasing hair and oakum," "bruising oats," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," "cooking," and "cleaning" There are four cranks for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. Males are required to perform 14,400, females and juveniles, 12,000 revolutions.

The prisoners have one hour's exercise in the yards daily.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 23*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	572	5	4
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	16	12	10

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 9¼*d*, per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Twelve prisoners received extra diet, by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 98 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sundays and gives instruction, both religious and secular, to the prisoners on the week days. The prison is tolerably well supplied with books. The Roman Catholic Priest has access to prisoners of that denomination.

The surgeon visits the prisoners twice a week, and daily when required. The general health has been very good.

There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

No alteration has been made either in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. The officers are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and three warders. They are efficient.

A boy, 14 years of age, effected his escape on the 9th January; he was recaptured, and brought back on

the 15th. The number of punishments for prison offences was—male prisoners, 4; females, 4; total, 8.

	Males.	Females.	Debtors.	Total.
Prisoners present on the day of inspection - -	15	4	4	23

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH COUNTY AND CITY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	2,446	3,058	5,524
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	242	248	490
Average daily number - -	195	192	387
Number of re-committals -	489	1,360	1 849

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	225	190	415
Day-rooms „ „ -	4	6	10
Punishment cells „ - -	4	2	6
Reception cells „ - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise „ - -	31	1	32
Separate cells for civil prisoners	14	3	17
Day rooms „ „ -	2	1	2
Yards for exercise „ -	7	1	8

The cells in the centre division of the prison occupied by females, the particulars of which were stated in the last report, are badly ventilated, and the building is defective in construction and arrangement. I would most strongly urge upon the County Prison Board the necessity for providing proper accommodation for the females committed to their gaol.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m. They are employed "shoemaking," "tailoring," "making mats and nets," "stone-breaking," "teasing oakum and hair," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "cleaning." There are also 29 hard labour machines or cranks in the prison. All able bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labour are required to perform 14,400 revolutions of the crank

daily, except on Saturday when the number is reduced to 12,000. The prisoners work ten hours, and have half an hour's exercise daily.

	£	s.	d.
The profit arising from work done by the prisoners amounted to - -	876	16	7
Total expenditure for the prison -	6,852	18	11½
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit - -	13	15	11

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 5*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract One hundred and nine prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued has been 4,612.

The chaplain states, "I spend four hours daily in the "prison. The time is employed conducting the morning "worship, and in visiting the prisoners from cell to cell. "On Sunday I conduct service three separate times; that "is, once in the east prison, once in the centre prison, and "once in the chapel annexed to the west prison. There "are besides myself two male missionary teachers or Bible "readers. One has to discharge the duties of secular "instructor; he is employed six hours daily: the other "has only to discharge the duties of a Bible reader, and is "employed two hours and a half daily. There is also a "female teacher: she gives both religious and secular "instruction to the juvenile female prisoners, and is em-"ployed five hours daily. Each of the above teachers "has also to conduct a Bible Class on Sunday. Two are "members of the Free Church, and one is a member of "the Independent Church. In accordance with the rules, "prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church "are visited by a minister of their own denomination, "when they express a desire to that effect. The number "of library books on secular and religious subjects seems "to me at present sufficient."

There is no society in existence for helping prisoners discharged from prison; but, in accordance with Rule 84. of the "Rules for Prisons in Scotland," a gratuity is allowed to well conducted prisoners on liberation.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines every prisoner twice a week. He states, "The general health of "the prisoners is good, though many old exhausted pri-"soners are admitted with chronic diseases. The diet is "sufficient for maintaining the health and strength of "prisoners engaged in hard labour."

The clothing and bedding are sufficient. and the drainage satisfactory.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon; matron; 2 male and one female teachers; 2 clerks; 1 head warder; 1 steward; 17 male warders, and 11 female warders: all are represented to be efficient.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 356.

Three prisoners have died; two of them were in bad health when admitted, and were at once removed to the infirmary, where they died; one seven, the other 10 days after admission; the third prisoner died of apoplexy 17 days after he was admitted. Two prisoners were found insane, and unfit for trial; and another was liberated without being brought up for trial, and given into the charge of the inspector of poor for the city.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	1
Committed for trial	21	18
Convicted by Sheriff and Jury or High Court of Justiciary and sentenced to imprisonment	35	19
„ sentenced to penal servitude	2	1
Convicted summarily :—		
For theft, fraud, and embezzlement	30	34
„ begging	2	4
„ assault	31	14
„ want of sureties	5	6
Others summarily convicted	67	109
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the Superior Courts	2	1
„ from the County Courts	6	1
	202	208
Total	410	
Total on the same day last year	244	239
Total	483	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
On the crankmill	14	—
Picking oakum	75	58
„ hair or wool	—	40
Mat-making	39	—
Shoemaking	2	—
Tailoring	2	—
Sewing	—	29
Knitting	—	13
Cooking	—	6
Washing and cleaning	14	22
Miscellaneous	25	20
Not working—sick, and prisoners whose sentences are 10 days and under	22	18

ELGINSHIRE.

ELGIN COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	127	41	168
Greatest number in confinement at one time	19	7	26
Average daily number	10	4	27
Re-committals	23	4	27

Accommodation for Prisoners.

	Number of cells.
Criminals	10
Debtors	2

There is no airing yard, but the prisoners are exercised in a gallery on the upper floor of the prison.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire at 8 P.M. The cells for criminals are lighted with gas; civil prisoners are provided with fuel and light.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the crank machines, of which there are two in the prison; adult male prisoners are required to perform 14,400 revolutions per

day, juveniles 12,000. Prisoners are also employed "making and mending sacks," "teasing oakum, hair, and wool," "mat-making," "tailoring," "shoe-making," "sewing," and "knitting." The prisoners work ten hours, and have three quarters of an hour's exercise daily.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour, after deducting the cost of the materials, amounted to 76*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	365	7	5½
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on prisoners labour - - - -	20	12	3

The dietaries in use are those laid down in the General Rules for Prisons in Scotland; the ingredients are supplied by contract, at an average weekly cost of 1*s.* 9½*d.* per head. Three male prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 42 days.

The chaplain, who acts also as "teacher," is occupied in his duties about one hour daily; there is a sufficient supply of books. Prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church are, on their application, visited by a minister of their own denomination.

The surgeon visits at least twice a week. He states, "The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient, but the "warming and ventilation of the cells are defective."

In the month of March last I felt it to be my duty to make a special report on the state of this gaol. The daily average number of prisoners in the months of December, January, and February exceeded 20, and at one time there were as many as 26 prisoners in confinement, while the prison affords proper accommodation for only ten criminals and two debtors.

A case of smallpox appeared in the prison in the month of December, and although the patient was immediately removed to the General Hospital, it was impossible, in the overcrowded state of the prison, to prevent the spread of the disease, and three other prisoners took the infection, and where also removed to the General Hospital, where two died, and one was pardoned on medical grounds.

It has since been determined to add to the prison nine cells with airing yards for male and female prisoners, a reception room and bath, an office for the governor, and two store rooms; in the meantime all prisoners committed for periods exceeding two months are removed to the

prison at Aberdeen, an arrangement which leaves accommodation sufficient for the prisoners committed for trial and those sentenced for shorter periods.

The number of officers is as follows:—governor, chaplain, and teacher, surgeon, matron, and one warder.

There was only one punishment for a prison offence during the year.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed by Sheriff - -	—	1	1
Convicted at Circuit Court -	—	1	1
Summarily convicted - -	4	1	5
Debtors - - -	2	—	2
Total	6	3	9

The criminal prisoners were employed picking oakum, sack-making, and sewing.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - - -	230	83	313
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	32	9	41
Average daily number - -	17	6	23
Number of re-committals -	16	3	19

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	34	15	41
Reception cell - - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise -	—	—	8
Cell for civil prisoners - -	—	—	1

The civil prisoners are exercised in the prison garden. There is no infirmary.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to rest at 8 P.M., and are employed ten hours a day "weaving," "winding yarn," "mat-making," "teasing hair and oakum," "shoe-

making," "tailoring," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." There are also five hard labour cranks for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The usual task is 14,400 for males and 12,000 for females and juveniles.

	£	s.	d.
The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to - - - -	56	9	6
Total expenditure for the prison - -	832	19	5
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit - - -	27	18	2

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 9⅓*d.*; a portion of the provisions only are supplied by contract.

Three prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 20 days.

Each prisoner has from 50 to 60 minutes exercise in the airing yard daily.

The chaplain, who is also schoolmaster, was appointed in the month of September 1863, in room of the late chaplain, deceased; he attends the prison for the performance of his duties 19 hours weekly and visits the prisoners in their cells. By a grant from the County Prison Board the prison library has been put in an efficient state. There is no society in existence in the neighbourhood for helping prisoners on their discharge from gaol.

The surgeon states, "I see every prisoner twice a week, "and once in each month take the weight of every prisoner "whose term of sentence extends to 40 days. The general "health of the prisoners during the last year has been very "satisfactory, and no special epidemic has prevailed. The "food is quite sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health "and bodily strength; but in cases which seem to demand "alterations such are at once attended to. The clothing "and bedding are generally sufficient, an increase in both "is given when necessary; each case is judged on its own "merits."

The number of punishments for prison offences was 3.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, one male and one female warder, and a keeper of the outer gate; they are all efficient.

As stated above a new chaplain has been appointed, and a matron on trial, vice the late matron resigned; there has been no other alteration since the last report. The governor was absent on leave, but I found the prison in good order.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial	2	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	2	1
Convicted summarily	3	4
For assault	2	—
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
	11	7
Total	18	
Total on the same day last year	23	13
Total	36	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows: —

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	3	—
„ Hair or wool	2	—
Mat-making	3	—
Winding yarn	3	—
Sewing and knitting	—	4
Washing and mending, &c.,	—	3
	11	7
Total	18	

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	108	47	155
Greatest number in confinement at one time	14	3	17
Average daily number	7	2	9
Number of re-committals	8	12	20

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	13	7	20
Yards for exercise	—	—	1
Separate rooms for civil prisoners	—	—	2
Yard for exercise	—	—	1

There is no infirmary, neither are there any reception or punishment cells.

The prison is lighted throughout with gas. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m; they have 50 minutes exercise in the yards daily, and are employed ten hours, principally picking oakum. There are two hard labour cranks in the prison; the usual task is 14,400 revolutions for males, 12,000 for females.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 16*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year -	328	15	3
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit - - -	34	13	8½

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 10¾*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

Three prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 13 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits all the prisoners in their cells weekly; sick and outgoing prisoners are specially visited. The teacher attends two hours daily, except Sunday, unless the small number of prisoners renders that time unnecessary. The matron gives instruction to the females. Some addition is expected to the Library for the use of the prisoners. In accordance with the rules, prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church have the privilege of receiving visits from a minister of their own persuasion.

The surgeon visits the prisoners twice a week when they are in health, and as often as necessary when sick.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the drainage, ventilation, and warming satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 6.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and 1 male warder; the warder's wife has charge of the outer gate, from which there is a bell communicating with the prison.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted prisoners - -	4	2	6
Prisoners for trial - -	—	—	—

Two male prisoners, one an Irishman the other a Swede, were employed in the grounds cutting a crop of oats; the others picking oakum.

The only occurrence calling for special remark was the misconduct of a prisoner who had been very insubordinate, threatening the warder, for which offence he was placed in handcuffs. There is a want of power in the prisons in Scotland adequately to punish prisoners for acts of insubordination and violence.

FORFARSHIRE.

DUNDEE PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	733	563	1,296
Greatest number in confinement at one time	63	46	109
Average daily number	50	33	83
Number of re-committals	138	203	341

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Tota..
Seperate cells for criminals	66	82	148
Punishment cells	2	—	2
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Cells for civil prisoners	6	1	7
Day rooms for do.	2	—	2
Yards for exercise	1	1	2

There are no infirmaries.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.; they have each an hour's exercise daily, and are employed 8 hours "weaving," "winding," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "dressing flax," "teasing rope, hair, and oakum," "sewing," "knitting," "cleaning," &c. There are 8 hard labour machines in the prison, but they are never used.

The profit on the prisoners labour amounted to 239*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison	1,764	12	1
Average annual cost per prisoner	17	4	8

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 10½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

No extra diet has been issued during the year to any prisoner.

The chaplain attends at the prison daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; he performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, and visits the prisoners during the week, giving them religious instruction and advice; he also intructs the male prisoners in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the female prisoners receive instruction from the matron. The prison is well supplied with books. There is no society in existence in the neighbourhood for helping discharged prisoners.

At the request of any prisoner who does not belong to the Established Church free access is given to a minister of his own denomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison daily, visits each prisoner twice a week, and makes a special examination of all long sentenced prisoners once a month. The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no death; two prisoners were found insane, one was removed to an asylum within 24 hours after he had been admitted to the prison, the other was delivered to his friends at the expiration of his sentence of 21 days imprisonment.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are found generally sufficient; when neceesary, extra diet is ordered.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 67, viz. handcuffs, 2; solitary cell, 5; stoppage of a portion of food, 60.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, five male and 2 female officers, and 1 gatekeeper. There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

In the Governor's Journal I observe frequent entries with respect to the violent and insubordinate conduct of a prisoner, J. P., between 19 and 20 years of age; he broke all the furniture of his cell, destroyed his clothing, threatened the life of the governor and surgeon, and on being removed from his cell violently assaulted the governor with a piece of iron which he had sharpened at one end for the purpose; fortunately the blow fell short, and only cut through the governor's chin. He again attacked the governor, swearing he would have his life, but was secured by the other officers without doing further injury; he afterwards expressed his regret that he had not been successful, and declared he would not be satisfied until he had the doctor's life; for this misconduct he was kept in irons for three days on second class diet. The case was reported to the County Prison Board, and it appears that it was laid before the

Procurator Fiscal, who declined to prosecute the man for the assault. If the prison officers are not supported by the local authorities, their lives will be at the mercy of the prisoners, and discipline will be impossible.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	2
Committed for trial	1	—
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	10	4
Convicted and sentenced to penal servitude	1	1
Convicted summarily ;—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	25	25
„ the Game Laws	1	—
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
	41	32
Total	73	
Total on the same day last year	49	33
Total	82	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows :—

	Males.		Females.
Weaving	7	Sewing	8
Winding	4	Knitting	5
Tailoring	1	Rope teasing	10
Teasing ropes	22	Unemployed	1
Prison service	3	Laundry	4
Sick	1	Pass women	2
Gardening	3	Cooks	2
Total	41	Total	32

FORFAR PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	134	45	179
Greatest number in confinement at one time	22	5	27
Average daily number	13	4	17
Number of re-committals	17	4	21

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	27	8	35
„ yards for exercise -	2	1	3
„ cells for civil prisoners	4	—	4
„ day rooms „ „ -	1	—	1
„ yards for exercise „ -	1	—	1

The cells are all lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

There are no infirmaries.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m., except on Sunday, when they rise an hour later, and retire to bed an hour earlier. Each prisoner has half an hour's exercise in the yards daily, and they are employed ten hours "weaving," "winding," "mat-making," "carpenters' work," "teasing oakum, hair, and rope," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "cleaning." There are two hard labour machines in the prison, on which prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed: the number of revolutions required is, male adults, 14,400; females and juveniles, 12,000 daily.

The profit arising from the labour of the prisoners amounted to 70*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year - -	375	2	2½
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	17	5	4

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per head.

24 prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 1,141 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sunday, visits the prisoners in their cells at least once a week, recording in the character book his observations on each prisoner. The governor and the matron discharge efficiently the duties of schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is very inadequate. There is no society in the neighbourhood for the aid of discharged prisoners, but the chaplain states, "When I can "be of service, I take an interest in prisoners after their "liberation; to some I have done much good in this way, "with others I have been sadly disappointed."

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, and oftener when necessary, and makes a special examination of each prisoner every fortnight. The health of the prisoners

generally has been good. One case of smallpox occurred; the man was removed from the prison to the general infirmary, and was sent back in a fortnight in good health. A prisoner died in the month of October last from pleuropneumonia, under which disease he was labouring when admitted to the prison.

The surgeon states, "The first rate of dietary is not "adequate to maintain health and strength beyond a very "limited period, irrespective of hard labour. The clothing "and bedding are very good, and the warming, ventilation, "and drainage highly satisfactory."

Since the last report, the hot water pipes which had been fitted in the men's wards have been extended to the females, and the warming apparatus is now in full operation throughout the prison. The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon; matron, one male and one female warder.

The prison is in good order; the number of punishments for prison offences was 8.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals :—			
For examination	1	—	1
Committed for trial	2	—	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	6	—	6
„ „ penal servitude	1	—	1
Summarily convicted for assault	—	1	1
Civil prisoners	2	—	2
Total	12	1	13
Total on same day last year	15	3	18

They were employed :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving cloth	2	—	2
Winding	1	—	1
Teasing rope	6	—	6
Unemployed (for trial)	1	—	1
„ (under medical treatment)	—	1	1
„ (civil prisoners)	2	—	2
Total	12	1	13

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	165	59	224
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	20	3	23
Average daily number - -	10	3	13
Number of recommittals - -	16	11	27

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	12	6	18
Reception cells - - -	2	—	2
Yard for exercise - -	—	—	1
Rooms for debtors - - -	—	—	2

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at 8 p.m., except on Sunday, when they rise at 7. Adult prisoners whose sentences exceed 14 days have one hour's exercise daily, juveniles have 1½ hours. They are employed 10 hours a day "mat-making," "sack sewing," "picking oakum," "sewing and mending." Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the crank machine, the number of revolutions being limited to 14,000 for males and 11,000 for females.

No return has been made of the profit arising from the prisoners' labour.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the prison - -	418	13	1
Average annual cost per prisoner -	32	4	1

Average weekly cost of the food, 2*s.* 3¾ per head.

The bread alone is supplied by contract.

No extra diet has been issued.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits the prisoners separately in their cells. There is no schoolmaster. The prison is well supplied with books, both religious and of general information. The chaplain observes, "I have often felt the want of some society for "aiding prisoners on their discharge. Prisoners, however "well disposed, from the want of a little benevolent help "to put them in the way of employment, must often be "exposed to great temptation to fall back into dishonest "courses."

The surgeon attends twice a week, and oftener in case of sickness. He states:—"The general health and condition " of the prisoners is very satisfactory; there has been " no epidemic since the prison was opened, 18 years since."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 11.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and one male warder, whose wife has charge of the outer gate.

The prison is in good order; there has been no alteration since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals - - -	8	3	11
Civil prisoners - -	2	—	2
Total - -	10	3	13

The male prisoners were employed picking oakum; the females sewing, and in the service of the prison.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	103	37	140
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	18	13	31
Average daily number - -	11	7	18
Number of re-committals -	7	6	13

Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners:—			
Separate cells - -	19	10	29
Punishment cells - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise -	—	—	3
Cells for debtors - -	2	—	2

The cells are all lighted with gas. There is no infirmary.

The prisoners rise at 5.45 and retire to rest at 8 o'clock, except on Sundays, when they rise an hour later and retire an hour earlier.

Prisoners are employed about 10 hours daily "making nets," "mat-making," "weaving and winding," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "teasing oakum," "sewing, knitting, and repairing prison clothes." There are 3 crank machines in the prison, but they have not been used for some years past.

Each prisoner is allowed an hour's exercise daily.

The amount actually received for the produce of the prisoners' labour, after deducting the cost of the materials was 162*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	641	10	3
Average annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour - - - -	22	2	10

The chaplain performs Divine Service every Sunday, and visits the prison generally twice during the week, when he sees and exhorts every prisoner. The schoolmaster is occupied two hours daily giving instruction to the prisoners. There are a few religious books; it is desirable that the number should be increased, and that some others of general information should also be added, both in Gaelic and English. The Roman Catholic Priest visits prisoners of that persuasion occasionally.

The surgeon attends at the prison on an average twice a week, and oftener when necessary, and examines the prisoners on each occasion. The general health of the prisoners has been very good. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds. One prisoner, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, was insane when admitted, and continued so during the period of his imprisonment. The surgeon states, "I consider the general dietary "sufficient to maintain the health and strength of the "prisoners, including those engaged in hard labour. It is "occasionally found necessary to improve the diet, and in "cases of illness to order a special diet. The clothing and "bedding are sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and "drainage satisfactory."

The provisions are supplied by contract. The average weekly cost is 2*s.* 2⅜*d.* per head.

Four prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon; the aggregate number of days on which it was given, has been 166.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. The following is the number and classification of the officers, all of whom are represented to be "efficient:"—governor, surgeon, chaplain, schoolmaster, matron, 2 male warders, 1 gate porter, and 1 female warder.

The number of punishments for prison offences during the year:—

Irons or Handcuffs.	Solitary Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Total.
1	5	13	19

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial	2	—
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	4	3
„ „ penal servitude	2	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Game Laws	1	—
For assault	1	—
Others summarily convicted	5	1
	15	5
Total	20	
Total on same day last year	26	5
Debtor	1	—
Total	32	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	9	2
Mat-making	3	—
Weaving cloth	1	—
Working on the prison grounds	1	—
Making sheep-nets	1	1
Cooking and washing	—	2

PORTREE PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of prisoners committed during the year - -	—	—	16
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	—	—	4

There were no inmates on the day of inspection.

The prison contains six cells for criminals and one for debtors, with a store room and airing gallery on the upper floor.

The prisoners are employed ten hours a day "plaiting coir," "making mats" and "nets," "teasing oakum," and "repairing prison clothes." The profit arising from their labour amounted to 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The total expenditure during the year was 119*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Average daily cost of the diet 3½*d.* per head.

The prison is clean and in good order throughout.

It was, I understand, suggested some time since that the Sheriff should hold a jury court here to try prisoners from North Uist as well as the Isle of Skye, and that prisoners for trial at the Circuit Court alone should be sent to Inverness, the prison at Lochmaddy being discontinued except as a police station.

It appears to me that this would be a very desirable arrangement; it would effect a considerable saving in the transport of prisoners, and the expense of keeping up two establishments for such a small number of prisoners would be avoided.

The prison at Portree is in all respects better adapted for the maintenance of discipline than the prison at Lochmaddy.

LOCHMADDY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of prisoners received during the year - -	5	3	8
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	2	1	3

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection.

The prison contains 4 cells for criminals and one for debtors; it is represented to be very damp in the winter months.

Prisoners are employed on an average ten hours a day teasing oakum," "knitting stockings," and "repairing prison clothes."

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 107*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Average daily cost of the diet 3¼*d.* per head.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	55	24	79
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	8	4	12
Average daily number	4	1	5
Number of re-committals	18	6	24

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	8	3	11
Separate cells for debtors	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	—	—	1

The cells are all lighted with gas, warmed, and ventilated; there is no infirmary; prisoners under medical treatment remain in their own cells.

The prisoners are employed ten hours a day "picking oakum," "making wire chains," "sewing," and "knitting." There are three cranks in the prison, for prisoners sentenced to hard labour: the task for male prisoners is 14,400 revolutions, for females 12,000. Each prisoner, as a rule, has half an hour's exercise daily, and so much more as the surgeon may direct.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 7*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year	204	11	9
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit	38	13	10

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 10*d.* per head.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper of the prison as they are required. No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once every Sunday, and visits the prisoners both male and female once a week. The keeper and matron perform the duties of schoolmaster, and schoolmistress. There is a sufficient library for the use of the prisoners.

The surgeon visits the prisoners twice a week, and oftener when required. The general health of the prisoners has been good, there has been no epidemic or prevailing disease. The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming and ventilation satisfactory; but the prison being built on the sea level is damp, and the drainage defective.

Three new cells have been added to the south end of the prison, in lieu of those removed to make room for the alterations in the court buildings, and two cells for civil prisoners are now in course of erection. The new boundary wall to the south-west of the prison is only 9 feet high, which is insufficient.

A prisoner committed for trial made his escape on the 5th March, but was re-captured and brought back to the prison on the 18th; the County Prison Board considering the keeper had been guilty of neglect, called upon him to resign, and Mr. John Mitchell has been appointed to the office; he had not entered upon his duties at the time of my visit in the month of May.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted by Sheriff and Jury -	3	—	3
„ summarily - -	5	3	8
Total - -	8	3	11
Total on the same day last year -	4	2	6

They were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the crank mill - -	1	—	1
Picking oakum - - -	5	—	5
Sewing - -	—	1	1
Nursing - - - -	—	2	2
Total - -	6	3	9

KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	34	3	37
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	7	—	7
Average daily number - -	—	—	2
Number of re-committals -	1	—	1

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seperate cells for criminals -	4	2	6
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	1
Separate cells for civil prisoners	1	1	2

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.; they have one hour's exercise daily, and are employed ten hours weaving, teasing oakum, and cleaning.

The profit arising from the labour of the prisoners amounted to 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 125*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 11*d.* per head.

The number of prisoners being small, the provisions and stores are purchased as they are required.

The governor who is the only male officer within the prison also performs the duties of schoolmaster; there is a sufficient and suitable library.

The surgeon visits twice a week, and oftener when necessary; the general health of the prisoners has been good; the diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage are represented to be satisfactory.

There has been no alteration in the buildings, or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For examination - -	1	—	1
Summarily convicted - -	2	—	2
	3	—	3
Total on the same day last year	—	—	3

I found the prisoners reading and writing when I visited them in the evening; the convicted prisoners had been employed picking oakum during the day.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	108	31	139
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	18	2	20
Average daily number - -	—	—	10
Number of re-committals -	11	6	17

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	8	3	11
Punishment cell - -	—	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	—	—	2
Cells for civil prisoners -	—	—	1

The cells are all lighted with gas. The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m., except on Sunday when they rise an hour later and go to bed an hour earlier; they are employed ten hours daily "teasing oakum and hair," "mat-making," "bruising corn," "flowering," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." There are 3 hard labour cranks in the prison for prisoners sentenced to hard labour: the number of revolutions required to be performed is, males, 14,400; females and juveniles, 12,000.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 16*l.* 2*s.*

Each prisoner has one hour's exercise daily.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the year -	312	13	2
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - -	29	7	7

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 9*d.* per head.

The provisions are purchased in the market as required.

Four prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 235 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits each prisoner in his cell once a week. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress give instruction daily to all prisoners sentenced for periods of three months and upwards. Notice is sent to the Roman Catholic Priest when any prisoner of that persuasion desires to see him. The library for the use of the prisoners is sufficient.

The surgeon attends and examines the prisoners twice a week. There has been no epidemic during the year, and the general health of the prisoners has been good; the dietaries are sufficient to maintain health. The clothing, bedding, and drainage are satisfactory. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds, and one was removed to a lunatic asylum two days after he was admitted, but was sent back to the prison in fourteen days, his insanity being feigned; he then became very violent, and assaulted the governor, for which offence he was placed in irons; he was afterwards tried, and being sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment, was removed to Perth.

There have been no alterations either in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and male warder and cook.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at Circuit Court and sentenced to imprisonment -	1	2	3
Summarily convicted - -	7	—	7
Total - -	8	2	10
Total on the same day last year	6	2	8

The male prisoners were all employed "picking oakum," the females "sewing."

Some of the cells and the store rooms are so damp that they are not fit to be used in the winter months. Plans have been prepared for a new prison to be built on the present site which will be extended to afford more accommodation; it is very desirable that the building should be proceeded with without delay.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	22	11	33
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	—	—	3
Number of re-committals -	3	—	3

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	3	1	4

The prison is limited to the confinement of prisoners for periods not exceeding one month. There are no airing yards, stores, or other offices. The aggregate number of days for which prisoners have been confined in this prison during the year was 198; they have been employed at the hard labour crank machine and repairing the prison clothing. One prisoner (a female) was punished by deprivation of a portion of her food for refusing to work.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; the prison is in good repair, and the drains in good order.

Total expenditure during the year:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Provisions, fuel, clothing, repairs, &c. -	12	11	4
Salaries, viz.—Keeper, 15*l.*; Matron, 5*l.*; Surgeon, 5*l.* - - - -	25	0	0
Total - -	37	11	4
Average expenditure per year for the last seven years - - - -	36	2	0

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

Male, 1 for assault; females, 2 for theft. Of the latter, one was sentenced to 14 days imprisoument, the other was removed to the county gaol at Kirkcudbright, for trial.

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	3,493	2,997	6,490
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	381	241	622
Average daily number - -	309	222	531
Number of re-committals -	1,479	1,890	3,369

Accommodation for Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For criminal prisoners,—			
Separate cells - - -	338	173	511
Day rooms - - -	3	—	3
Punishment cells - -	—	—	4
Reception cells - - -	4	2	6
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3
Debtors,—			
Sleeping cells - - -	38	3	41
Day rooms - - -	1	—	1
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

The cells are lighted with gas. There are separate infirmaries for the males and females.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 7.30 pm.

Prisoners are employed, "weaving," "winding," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "carpentry," "smithwork," "matmaking," "teasing oakum and cotton," "sewing," "knitting," and in the service of the prison, ten hours a day. There are also 26 hard labour machines, on which prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed; the number of revolutions required to be performed by each prisoner is, adult males, 14,400; females and juveniles, 12,000.

Untried prisoners have half an hour, and convicted prisoners one hour's exercise per day.

	£	s.	d.
Amount received as profit on the prisoners labour after deducting the cost of the materials - - -	1,150	10	11
Total expenditure for the prison -	10,606	3	0
Average annual cost after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour -	17	16	1½

The provisions are supplied by contract, at an average weekly cost of 1*s.* 10*d.* per head.

Two hundred and thirteen prisoners received extra diet for the aggregate number of 9,490 days.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. It appears by the above returns that the number of prisoners has generally exceeded the accommodation provided, especially in the females prison, where the daily average number in confinement has been 49 in excess of the number of cells; it has therefore been necessary to confine two prisoners in cells

the dimensions of which are not sufficient for even one person, the cubical contents of the cells in the females prison being only 480 feet, and those in the mill wing, which is also occupied by females, only 240 feet. I communicated with the County Prison Board on the subject, and it is proposed to extend the boundary wall and enlarge the prison.

The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and is engaged every day, Saturdays excepted, between 5 and 6 hours visiting the prisoners; there are also an assistant chaplain, and two male and three female teachers who attend at the prison daily. Any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church may see a minister of his own persuasion.

The library is well supplied with books.

In the town there is an institution in which females discharged from prison are employed, sewing and knitting, &c.; it is managed by a committee of ladies, who assist those who are deserving to obtain a situation.

The surgeon examines the prisoners daily. He states, "The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the "general dietary is sufficient to maintain health." During the year four cases of typhus fever and four of small-pox have occurred, both diseases having been epidemic in the city during the whole year. In all of these cases the disease was contracted prior to admission. Two deaths occurred, one from dropsy the other from apoplexy; the first case was a man, 56 years of age, in bad health when admitted to the prison, the other was a young man (age 24) in an average state of health on admission. Four prisoners, three of whom were affected with smallpox, have been pardoned on medical grounds; of these, two (males) have since died, and two (females) recovered.

Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; both were insane when admitted.

The following is the number and classification of the prison officers (males): governor, surgeon, chaplain, and assistant chaplain, 2 teachers, 3 clerks, 1 clerk of the works, 1 porter, 2 storekeepers, 1 chief warder, 12 ordinary warders, 7 trades warders, 1 exercising warder, 1 cookhouse warder, 1 bake-house warder, 1 grounds warder, 3 gatekeepers, 5 night watchman, and 1 van driver.

Female officers: 1 matron, 3 teachers, 1 gatekeeper, 1 sick nurse, 1 warehouse warder, 7 ordinary warders, and 1 message woman and office cleaner; they are all represented to be efficient.

Number of punishments for prison offences: —

Irons or Hand-cuffs.		Solitary or dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	14	12	9	229	4	252	27

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	8	4
Committed for trial	23	21
Convicted at Circuit Court and sentenced to imprisonment	84	39
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	14	2
„ the Vagrant Act	15	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	1
„ for assault	54	14
Others summarily convicted	125	163
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
„ „ county courts	14	2
	340	250
Total	590	
Total on the same day last year	337	225
Total	562	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking oakum	231
Mat making	2
Weaving cloth	2
Winding	1
Shoemaking	7
Tailoring	3
Carpentry	2
Blacksmith	2
Sewing	82
Knitting	35
Cooking, baking, and washing	20
Miscellaneous	94
Admitted late (not allowed to work)	16
Untried (do. do.)	36
Short sentences (do. do.)	9
Sick	27
Hard labour (oakum)	3
Total	572

LANARK PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	157	29	186
Greatest number in confinement at one time - -	17	2	19
Average daily number - -	7	2	9
Number of re-committals -	44	3	47

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	18	4	22
Cells for civil prisoners - -	5	—	5
Day room for „ - -	1	—	1

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated; but I found many of the cells very close and unpleasant. I directed the windows and doors in the passages to be left open, to admit more air to the corridors, the iron gates being sufficient for the security of the prison.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m., except on Sunday, when they rise at 7 and go to bed an hour earlier. They have an hour's exercise daily in the corridors (there being no proper airing yard or gallery for the purpose), and are employed about ten hours a day "weaving," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "picking hair and oakum," "sewing," "knitting," and "washing." There are also two hard labour machines in the prison, but they are not used.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 25*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	329	5	1
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	33	14	3

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* 8*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract. No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits each prisoner at least once a week. The prison is well supplied with religious books as well as those of general information. The surgeon visits each prisoner twice a week and sees them weighed once a month. The general health has been good; there has been no death or removal on medical grounds. The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been six.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and one warder. Mr. Lennie, the governor, died in

the month of June last, and Mr. Laing, late governor of the prison at Airdrie, has been appointed to the office. He assumed charge of the prison on the 17th September.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial	3	1	4
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	2	—	2
Summarily convicted:—			
For assault	11	1	12
Other summary convictions	7	2	9
Total	23	4	27
Total on same day last year	15	2	17

The prisoners were employed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Picking oakum	12	2	14
„ hair	2	—	2
Weaving	2	—	2
Winding	1	—	1
Tailoring	2	—	2
Cooking	—	1	1
Washing	—	1	1
For trial (unemployed)	4	—	4
Total	23	4	27

HAMILTON PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	417	101	518
Greatest number in confinement at one time	42	16	58
Average daily number	22	7	29
Number of re-committals	127	46	173

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	24	5	29
Punishment or reception cell	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	3	1	4
Cells for civil prisoners	4	1	5
Day room	1	—	1

The civil prisoners have, until lately, been permitted to take exercise in the grounds; but it has been found necessary to withdraw this privilege. I would recommend that a proper yard should be provided, in which they may take such exercise as may be thought necessary, apart from the criminals.

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The criminal prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to bed at ¼ before 8. Some of the civil prisoners do not retire until 10 p.m., the hour at which the lights in all the cells should be extinguished.

As a rule prisoners have ¾ of an hour's exercise daily; and are employed ten hours "picking oakum," "breaking stones," "mat-making," "shoemaking," "tambouring," "sewing and mending, and washing the prison clothes." There are also 5 hard labour machines in the prison; the usual number of revolutions are required from each prisoner, except on Saturday when the number is reduced one fourth.

The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 43*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison - -	698	14.	5¼
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour - - - - -	22	16	6¾

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 13*d*½. per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

Nine prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 128 days.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits the prisoners in their cells twice a week. There is no schoolmaster; the male prisoners receive instruction from the chaplain. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is sufficient.

The surgeon visits the prisoners twice a week, and oftener when necessary. He considers the diet, clothing, and bedding sufficient, and the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory. The health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 34.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, and two male warders. There has been

no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

A prisoner having provided himself with a rope escaped from the airing yard and attempted to get over the boundary wall; the rope breaking, he returned to the yard without being seen. The officers were engaged in another part of the prison at the time; but there is no excuse for their having allowed the prisoner to take with him into the airing yard a rope of sufficient length to effect his purpose, and which must have been too bulky to escape detection with ordinary vigilance.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	5	—
Committed for trial	—	1
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	8	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	7	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ the Game Laws	4	—
For assault	7	—
Others summarily convicted	3	7
Debtors	4	—
	39	12
Total	51	
Total on the same day last year	25	7
Total	32	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Picking oakum	27
„ cocoa-nut fibre	2
Mat-making	1
Stone-breaking	2
Sick	1
Not allowed to work	2
Shoemaking	1
Miscellaneous	4
Tambouring, sewing, and mending	5
Cooking and washing	2
Debtors not working	4
Total	51

Here, as at Airdrie in the same county, I found the accommodation insufficient: most of the cells being occupied by two prisoners, although they are barely large enough for one inmate in each cell.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	758	257	1,015
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	49	21	70
Average daily number - -	33	13	46
Number of re-committals -	179	132	311

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	31	12	43
Reception cells - - -	—	1	1
Yards for exercise - -	2	1	3
Cells and rooms for civil prisoners - - -	4	—	4

The number of committals has increased from 773 in the preceding year to 1015, and the daily average number in confinement has increased from 36 to 46. A large proportion of the committals have been for assaults and other offences arising from excessive drinking.

The day I inspected the prison nearly all the cells were occupied by two prisoners, and though the ventilation and cleanliness is carefully attended to, I found many of them close and unwholesome.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to bed at 8 P.M., except on Sunday, when they rise at 7 and go to bed an hour earlier; they have an hour's exercise daily except Sunday; and are employed ten hours a day "picking cotton, hair, and oakum," "stone-breaking," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "cleaning." There are three hard labour machines in the prison, but they have not been used during the year.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 129*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	802	18	0
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - -	14	12	8¼

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract. Two prisoners received extra diet for one day each, by order of the surgeon.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits each prisoner in his cell,—the males twice and the females once in each week. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The library for the use of the prisoners is sufficient. No desire has been expressed by any prisoner to see a minister other than the regularly appointed chaplain of the prison.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and daily when required. The general health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no death or removal on medical grounds. The surgeon states, "He considers the "use of the guard bed hurtful to health, in many cases "producing rheumatism, colds, &c., and positively cruel."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 26.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron and two male warders. The governor having been appointed keeper of the prison at Lanark, has been succeeded by his son; there has been no other alteration since the last report.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	1	—
Committed for trial - - -	4	1
Convicted by Sheriff and Jury, and sentenced to imprisonment - -	4	5
Convicted summarily:—		
For assault - - -	26	8
Others summarily convicted - -	19	8
Deserters awaiting a route - -	1	—
Debtors - - - - -	1	—
	56	22
Total - -	78	
Total on the same day last year -	21	10
Total - -	31	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—Picking oakum	- - -	41
„ hair or wool	- - -	2
Stone breaking	- - -	2
Pass keeping	- - - -	2
Total	- -	47
Females—Picking oakum	- - -	12
Sewing	- - -	2
Knitting	- - - - -	1
Cooking	- - - -	2
Washing	- - -	2
Pass keeping	- - -	1
Total	- -	20
Prisoners working	-	67
„ not working	-	11
Total	- -	78

NAIRN.

NAIRN COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - -	33	5	38
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - - -	6	—	6
Average daily number - -	—	—	2
Number of re-committals -	5	3	8
Prisoners present on the day of inspection - - -	1	—	1

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	3	2	5
„ civil prisoners	—	—	1

The cells are lighted with gas, but the warming apparatus is defective; it consumes a large quantity of fuel, and the corridor is overheated, while the warmth does not

extend to the cells. An airing gallery is provided for exercising the prisoners.

The prisoners are employed "teasing oakum," "knitting," and "cleaning." The profit arising from their labour amounted to 1*l.*

Total expenditure for the year:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries and wages	68	0	0
Prison diet	14	11	8
Clothing and bedding	4	0	6
Fuel and light	14	12	9
Contingent charges including repairs	11	15	9
General management	15	0	0
Total	128	0	8

The health of the prisoners has been good. One male was committed for temporary custody as a dangerous lunatic.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

I found no record of a visit by a member of the County Prison Board since the 10th July 1862. The prison generally is in a very dirty and untidy state; and the only inmate on the day of inspection, a male prisoner sentenced to 30 days imprisonment for assault, was wearing his own clothes, which is contrary to the regulations.

ORKNEY.

KIRKWALL PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number committed during the year	10	6	16
Number committed in the preceding year	16	19	35
Greatest number in confinement at one time in the year ending 1864	1	3	4
Greatest number in confinement in the preceding year	2	3	5

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cells for criminals - -	3	2	5
Cells for debtors - -	1	—	1

Two of the cells are passage cells; the prisoners, therefore, are not effectually separated, but can communicate with each other, especially as the keeper resides some distance from the prison, no accommodation being provided for him on the premises; neither is there any airing yard in which the prisoners may take exercise.

I understand that it has been proposed to erect new court buildings; it is very desirable that a new prison should be included in the plan, for the present building is very old, and is in all respects most unsuitable for the purpose.

In the report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland for the year 1841, I find the following remarks on this prison; since which time no material alteration has been made:—

"No airing ground; no proper classification; sufficient "in size, not sufficient in accommodation and security; "wants gaoler's residence, &c.; new gaol on different site "should be erected." In the same year the inspector for the district reports, "The prison is about 80 years old, "part of it insecure, cold, damp, and ill ventilated; com- "municates with outside; grievous want of a proper prison." The Sheriff observes, "It is insufficient and incapable of "being made sufficient for the separate system; a new "prison on a different plan and site should be erected; at "present Kirkwall gaol is a disgrace to Orkney." And under the head of suggestions by the County Prison Board, I find the prison referred to as "insufficient and to be disposed of;" "new second-class prison required at or near Kirkwall on a different plan and site."

The prisoners are employed picking oakum. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 3*s.* 6*d.*

The average daily cost of the prisoners, including diet, clothing, bedding, fuel, and light, was 1*s.* per head.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PEEBLES PRISON.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Committed during the year -	63	3	66
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	—	—	10
Average daily number - -	3	—	3
Number of re-committals -	14	1	15

There was only one prisoner (a debtor) in confinement on the day of inspection, and the prison had been without an inmate for 37 nights during the months of April and May.

Prison Accommodation.

Separate cells for criminals - - -	11
Separate cells for civil prisoners - - -	2

Prisoners are employed mat-making and picking oakum; there has been little or no profit from their labour.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - -	212	6	1
Cost of prison diet - - -	23	19	11

Extra diet was issued to one prisoner for a few days.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good.

There has been no alteration in the prison, and no occurrence of importance since the last report.

I met the Sheriff at the prison and directed his attention to the police cells, which are in the basement of the building. The window of one of these cells being immediately under those of the prison cells, persons detained on night charges by the police can without difficulty communicate with the prisoners, and the whole prison is frequently disturbed by drunken persons confined in these cells during the night. I recommended that police cells should be built on a suitable site, and the two cells in the basement should be given to the prison to be used as store-rooms, which are much required.

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	418	219	627
Greatest number in confinement at one time	49	14	63
Average daily number	33	17	50
Number of re-committals	181	122	303

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	30	17	47
Reception cells	2	1	3
Yards for exercise	2	1	3
Cells for civil prisoners	1	1	2

There are no infirmaries; prisoners under medical treatment remain in their own cells.

The cells are all lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.; they have half an hour's exercise in the yard daily, and are employed ten hours a day "weaving," "making sheep and fishing nets," "shoemaking," "sewing," "making shirts," "knitting stockings," "repairing and washing prison clothes," and "winding;" there are also six crank machines in the prison.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 98*l.* 3*s.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year	1,103	17	8
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit	18	12	11½

Average weekly cost of the food 2*s.* 2½*d.* per head.

The provisions are supplied by contract.

No extra diet was issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, having a separate Service for the males and the females; he visits the prison daily, and sees every prisoner, at least, once a week; gives instruction to prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and sees that they are provided with books from the library. The supply of books is insufficient; an addition is much required, both in books of a religious character and those of general information.

The rule with respect to prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church is in operation.

The surgeon personally examines every prisoner twice a week, and visits each sick prisoner daily, or as often as the urgency of the case requires. The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and though low fever prevailed in the city and neighbourhood during the spring months, the inmates of the prison escaped. The diet is good and sufficient; the clothing and bedding satisfactory. One prisoner died suddenly from the bursting of a blood-vessel; he had only been 12 days in the prison, and was in indifferent health, and complained of his chest when admitted.

Six prisoners were removed as insane; they were all committed to the prison for offences committed under insanity.

The prison officers are governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, 3 male and 1 female warders, and a gatekeeper who also acts as governor's clerk.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 22.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	6	1
Committed for trial at Circuit Court	12	2
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	5	1
Convicted summarily:—		
For assault	4	2
Others summarily convicted	6	14
Debtors	1	1
	34	21
Total	55	
Total on the same day last year	38	12
Total	50	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

Males—Picking hair or wool	20
Weaving cloth	2
Knitting sheep nets and fishing nets	8
Shoemaking and repairing	1
Debtor and untried prisoners unemployed	3
Total	34

Females—On white seam sewing	- -	5
Striped shirts making	- -	3
Repairing prisoners clothes	- -	1
Knitting stockings	- - -	5
Washing prison clothes	- -	2
Cooking prison food	- -	2
Winding for the weavers	- -	1
Unemployed	- - -	2
Total	- -	21

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

In the month of February last I wrote to the County Prison Board calling their attention to the very inadequate accommodation provided for the prisoners in this gaol. The daily average number in confinement exceeded the number of cells, and there were at one time 59 male and 23 female criminals in confinement, while cell accommodation is provided for only 30 males and 17 females.

My letter was laid before the Quarterly Meeting of the County Prison Board on the 18th of April, and I was informed that—

"The meeting having considered this communication, "resolve to open the large class room, when necessary, "which it is hoped will afford suitable accommodation; "especially keeping in view that in a short time Dundee "will become a circuit town, and thus very considerably "relieve the Perth Prison during the sittings of the Perth "Circuits."

I this year visited the prison again during the sittings of the Perth Circuits Court, and found the following criminals in confinement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Perth county prisoners - -	33	20	53
Received from Forfarshire for trial - - -	9	4	13
Received from Fifeshire for trial	2	2	4
Total -	44	26	70

Irrespective of the Forfarshire prisoners (who in the event of Dundee being a circuit town would in future be sent to that town for trial), these numbers still show an excess of prisoners over the prison accommodation; and the proposal to open the large class room cannot be regarded

as a satisfactory arrangement, the unrestricted association of a number of prisoners in a dormitory is morally as well as physically unwholesome. Moreover, the class room referred to is not secure for such a purpose.

DUNBLANE PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year - - - -	25	2	27
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	6	2	8
Average daily number - -	—	—	3

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	7	2	1

There is an airing gallery in the upper part of the building for exercise.

The prisoners are employed principally picking oakum. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The cost of diet, clothing, bedding, fuel, and light, for the year, amounted to 30*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment - - -	2	—	2

On the evening of the 28th March last a prisoner committed for trial for housebreaking made a desperate attempt to escape. The circumstances were as follows:—The keeper visited the cells, as usual, about 8 p.m. to give in the bedding. F. C., the prisoner referred to, complained that his window would not shut properly, and tried to induce the keeper to enter the cell to examine it. Suspecting there might be something wrong, he directed the prisoner to place his guard bed against the wall to stand upon and to examine it himself. The keeper was afterwards persuaded to enter the cell to assist in removing the guard bed to its proper place, when the prisoner seized him by the throat, placing the other hand over his mouth to prevent his calling for assistance. A struggle ensued, and the matron hearing the noise brought in a policeman from the town, when the

prisoner was secured. The circumstance was reported to the Clerk to the Prison Board and the Procurator Fiscal, and the prisoner was removed to the prison at Dunfermline; he was afterwards sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude for housebreaking, but was in no way punished either for the assault or the attempt to escape.

This is another instance of the danger, to which I have referred in my former reports, of confining prisoners charged with serious offences in prisons where there is only one male officer. Fortunately, the keeper had attended to the warning I had given him, never to take his keys into the prison. Had the keys been in his possession, the prisoner had ample time to overpower the keeper and effect his escape before the matron returned with the policeman.

RENFREWSHIRE.

PAISLEY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	835	413	1,248
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	93	43	136
Average daily number - -	63	37	100
Number of re-committals - -	280	230	510

By a return for the year ending 31st December 1863, I find 242 prisoners had been committed altogether 1,948 times, an average of 8 commitments to each. Of these, one had been committed as many as 94 times; 73 having been committed more than once during the year.

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	89	53	142
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Reception cells - -	2	2	4
Yards for exercise - -	5	4	9
Rooms for civil prisoners -	2	1	3
Yards for exercise „ - -	2	—	2

The cells are lighted, warmed, and ventilated.

The prisoners rise at 5.40 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m., except on Sunday, when they rise an hour later, and go to bed an hour earlier. Each prisoner has about 40 minutes exercise in the open air, and is employed ten hours daily.

The means of employment provided are, "weaving," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "carpenters' work," "mat-making," "making nets," "picking oakum and cotton," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," "cleaning," &c. There are six hard labour machines in the men's prison, and two in the women's prison; but they are not much used, as there are few prisoners sentenced to hard labour, except soldiers and seamen, for breach of the Articles of War or Mercantile Marine Act.

The returns show no profit from the prisoners' labour, irrespective of the work done for the prison.

	£	s.	d.
The total expenditure for the year was -	1,732	19	11
Average annual cost per prisoner -	17	6	$4\frac{4}{5}$

Average weekly cost of the food, 1*s.* $7\frac{3}{12}$*d.* per head.

The provisions and stores are supplied by contract.

Nine prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon. The aggregate number of days on which such extra diet has been issued has been 419.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and attends at the prison 4 hours daily, visiting and teaching the prisoners. The prison is well supplied with books. Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church are visited by ministers of their own denomination, when they desire it.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and examines the prisonere twice a week. He states:—"The general health "of the prisoners is very good; they generally increase in "weight. The general dietary is quite sufficient for pri-"soners engaged in hard labour. I have seen very few "cases requiring change. When long continued, symptons "of slight scurvy may be seen in some cases; but that is "soon removed by a little lemon juice. The warming, "ventilation, and drainage are good, and have been much "inproved within these few years; though the females' "department might still be a little improved."

One prisoner died on the 8th February; he had been 37 days in the prison, and when admitted was suffering from an ulcer on his leg, and general debility caused by intemperance. Two prisoners were committed as dangerous

lunatics, and removed to an asylum; one having been nine, the other one day in the prison.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 45.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon; matron, housekeeper, clerk; 4 male and 2 female warders, and 1 night watchman.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed, till liberated in due course of law	1	1
Convicted at circuit court and by sheriff and jury, and sentenced to imprisonment	7	3
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	3
„ by courts-martial	2	—
Convicted summarily:—		
For assault	14	7
Others summarily convicted	32	23
Deserters awaiting a route	5	—
Debtors	4	—
	66	37
Total	103	
Total on the same day last year	56	45
Total	101	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	15	—
„ hair or wool, or cotton	27	4
Mat-making	10	—
Sewing	—	20
Knitting	—	3
Cooking, washing, and cleaning	4	6
Sick	1	1
Not working	2	3
Wright	1	—
Attending fires	2	—
Debtors	4	—

There has been no alteration in the buildings, or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

The chaplain died on the 12th January, and has been succeeded by the Rev^{d}. John Fleming.

Thirty-three juveniles were committed to this prison during the year. Of these, 12 were sentenced to reformatory schools; two of the boys (sentenced each to be sent to a reformatory school for 5 years) are brothers.

Of this family the following statement has been submitted to me:—

"The father has been 3 times in prison.
„ mother „ 5 „ „
A third brother „ 4 „ „ and 3 years in a reformatory school.
A sister „ once „ „ and 5 years in a reformatory school.
Different members of the mother's family,—10 times in prison, with 13 years at reformatory schools."

Making in this one family the aggregate numbers of 25 times in prison, and 31 years in reformatory schools.

Three males and one female were committed to the prison this year who had already been in reformatory schools.

GREENOCK PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year -	542	355	897
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	36	13	49
Average daily number - -	16	11	27
Number of re-committals -	134	225	359

Accommodation for Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals:—			
Cells for separate confinement -	23	10	33

There are no punishment or reception cells, neither is there any accommodation for debtors. Two large rooms within the building are used for exercising the prisoners. The prisoners rise at 5.40 a.m., and retire to rest at 7.40 p.m.; except on Sunday, when they rise an hour later.

The means of employment provided are, for male prisoners, "picking oakum" and "mat-making"; for females, "sewing," "knitting," "making bags," and "picking oakum." They are employed ten hours, and have about an hour's exercise daily

The clear profit arising from their labour amounted to 48*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

The total expenditure for the year was 655*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*

Annual cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour, 22*l.* 15*s.* 6¾*d.*

The general dietaries are in use. The provisions are supplied by contract. Average weekly cost of food 1*s.* 7¼*d.* per head. No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits each prisoner separately, for the purpose of religious instruction : the governor and matron give secular instruction to the prisoners generally. No special provision is made for the instruction of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church.

The surgeon states,—" I attend at the prison generally " once and twice a week, and oftener if there is sickness. " The general health of the prisoners has been, upon the " whole, good. There has been no epidemic during the " year. I consider the diet, clothing and bedding, sufficient ; " but the ventilation, as I have frequently reported, is very " bad."

There have been no alterations in the buildings, or in the discipline, since the last report. The prison is insecure. The cook house, in which a prisoner is constantly employed, is outside of the " safety," or inner gate ; and the warder who has charge of him has also to attend to the outer gate.

The prison is frequently much crowded, and the ventilation is very bad ; it is, therefore, very desirable that the proposed new gaol should be proceeded with without delay. In the meantime I would repeat the recommendation made in my last report, that prisoners committed for trial should be sent to the county gaol at Paisley, and in no case should more than one prisoner be confined in a cell at one time.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed for trial - - - -	2	2	4
Convicted summarily :—			
Under Local Police Act -	10	10	20
For assault - - -	6	3	9
Total -	18	15	33
Total on same day last year -	30	22	52

They were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Picking oakum	12	5	17
Sewing	—	5	5
Making Sacks	—	4	4
Cooking	1	—	1
Cleaning prison	—	1	1
Untried and short sentences (unemployed)	5	—	5
	18	15	33

Number of punishments, viz. stoppage of diet, for prison offences, 18.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

DINGWALL PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during the year	48	18	66
Greatest number in confinement at one time	10	3	13
Average daily number	5	1	6
Number of re-committals	6	3	9

Accommodation for Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals:—			
Cells for separate confinement	9	9	18
Punishment cell	1	—	1
Reception cells	1	—	1
Yards for exercise	1	1	2
Debtors:—			
Sleeping cells	1	—	1
Day rooms	1	—	1

There is no infirmary in the prison; the cells are all lighted with gas.

The prisoners rise at 6 a.m. and retire to rest at 8 p.m.

There is one hard labour machine in the prison; the number of revolutions required to be performed by each

adult prisoner is 14,400, except on Saturday, when the number is reduced to 9,000 ; the other means of employment provided are "breaking stones," "matmaking," "repairing sheep nets," "teasing hair," "sewing," "knitting," and "making shirts." The prisoners are employed ten hours, and are exercised 1¼ hours daily.

The money received for the prisoners labour after deducting the cost of the materials amounted to 10*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison -	220	6	4½
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour - - - -	28	11	9½

The general dietaries are in use; the ingredients are purchased in the market. There is difficulty in finding a contractor, as the quantities required are small.

The average weekly cost of the food was 1*s.* 11*d.* per head.

No extra diet has been issued.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday, and visits the prisoners occasionally in their respective cells.

The schoolmaster attends three times a week to give elementary instruction to convicted prisoners sentenced for periods of 3 months and upwards. The supply of books for the use of the prisoners is insufficient. Prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church may see a minister of their own denomination when they desire to do so.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic or prevailing disease during the past year; the diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming and ventilation is good, but the drainage is not satisfactory.

The surgeon visits once a week, and oftener when necessary.

There has been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report. A female prisoner effected her escape, but was recaptured within the space of two hours. The prisoner was improperly placed under the charge of the governor's servant, who is not an officer of the prison, and was left by her for a few minutes alone in the yard, when she contrived to escape over the boundary

wall which had been lowered at one point for the construction of a new police station.

Visiting the prison late in the evening I found a male prisoner in bed under the kitchen table, it being the practice for the prisoner employed as cook to sleep there. I recommend that this practice may be discontinued, and that the cook should invariably be removed to his own cell for the night.

I also observed an entry in the Governor's Journal to the effect that he had visited the wards during the night and found all in good order, although the hour at which he represented the visit to have been made had not arrived.

In explanation the governor stated that he intended to visit at that hour, and made the entry in anticipation of his visit. This leads me to fear that the observance of the latter part of Rule 31. ("He (the governor) shall also, at "least once during every week, go through the prison at "an uncertain hour of the night, and record in his journal "the visit, with the hour, and the state of the prison at the "time") is too often regarded as a mere form, instead of an important part of the duty of the governor, necessary for the security of the prison and prisoners.

The officers of the prison are, the governor, matron, surgeon, chaplain, and one warder.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	2	3	5
Convicted prisoners	2	1	3
Total	4	4	8
Total on same day last year	8	2	10

STORNOWAY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	66	5	71
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	—	—	9
Average daily number	2	1	3
Number of re-committals	13	1	14

Prison Accommodation.

Cells for criminals	5
Cells for civil prisoners	1

This prison is licensed under the condition that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding three months shall, as soon as convenient after sentence, be removed to the prison at Dingwall in the same county. No employment is provided for the prisoners.

The total expenditure for the year was 84*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

Average weekly cost of the diet 1*s.* 11*d.* per head.

The chaplain and surgeon visit the prison once a week, and oftener when required. The general health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

More attention has been paid to the books, which I found entered regularly, and the governor now keeps a journal as required; but the wards and cells are still in a dirty and untidy state. I again impressed on the governor the necessity for cleanliness and order.

There were 5 sheep in the prison, which the governor informed me he had been directed to detain, by a warrant from the Procurator Fiscal, in order that they might be produced and identified on the trial of a prisoner charged with sheepstealing.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	1	—	1
Convicted prisoner	—	1	1
Debtor	1	—	1
Total	2	1	3

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

JEDBURGH COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	162	27	189
Greatest number in confinement at one time	18	1	19
Average daily number	11	1	12
Number of re-committals	19	4	23

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	34	8	42
Punishment cells - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2
Rooms for debtors - -	1	1	2
Yards for exercise - -	1	1	2

The cells are all lighted with gas, and warmed, and ventilated, but some of them were close and disagreeable, arising, it was stated, from the smell of the wool issued to the prisoners to pick. There is no infirmary. The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to rest at 8 P.M. They are employed ten hours a day "weaving," "winding," "picking oakum and wool," "sewing," "washing." There are also two hard labour cranks; the number of revolutions required to be performed is, by males 14,400, females 12,000. Each prisoner has one hour's exercise daily.

	£	s.	d.
The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to - - -	14	15	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Total expenditure for the year - -	506	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	37	16	$5\frac{1}{12}$

No extra diet has been issued to any prisoner.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday and visits every prisoner separately once a week for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. He also gives secular instruction to the prisoners and supplies them with books. Prisoners are visited by ministers of their own denomination when they desire it.

The surgeon sees each prisoner regularly twice a week. He states, "The health of the prisoners has been very "good; the general dietary is quite sufficient to main- "tain health. The clothing and bedding are sufficient, "and the warming, ventilation, and drainage most satis- "factory." Three prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; one had been 15, the other two 9 days in the prison.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 8.

There have been no alterations since the last report. The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, surgeon, and two warders, who are represented to be efficient.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	3	2	5
Convicted and sentenced to penal servitude	1	—	1
Summarily convicted	6	1	7
Total	10	3	13
Total on the same day last year	—	—	11

They were employed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At crank labour	2	—	2
Picking wool	6	1	7
Washing	—	1	1
Cooking and cleaning	2	—	3
Unemployed	—	1	1
Total	10	3	13

I found no particulars in the journals with respect to the insane prisoners, neither was there any record of their state of health on admission. The governor's attention was called to the omission, that it may be attended to in future.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	72	16	88
Greatest number in confinement at one time	10	1	11
Average daily number	1	1	4
Number of re-committals	1	—	1

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	5	3	8
Punishment cells	1	—	1
Rooms for debtors	—	—	3

The cells are lighted in the winter months, but they are very cold, and the ventilation is defective. There is no proper airing yard for the prisoners; they are occasionally

exercised in the prison grounds where they can communicate with prisoners in the cells, and are not secure, as the keeper has no warder to assist him and cannot always be present.

The prisoners rise at 6 A.M. and retire to rest at 8 P.M. They are employed ten hours a day "sand-breaking," "making mats, shoes, and stockings," "teasing hair and oakum," "sewing and knitting," and at the hard labour crank.

	£	s.	d.
The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to	7	17	1
Total expenditure for the year	197	19	5
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit	46	15	9

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 10*d.* per head.

No extra diet was issued to any prisoner.

When there are as many as 5 prisoners in confinement the chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday; he visits the prisoners once a week. The schoolmaster gives instruction to prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding one month. The supply of books, both religious and secular, is sufficient. There is no special provision for prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church, but in accordance with the Rules for Prisons in Scotland, they may be visited by a minister of their own demomination.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and as often as necessary when any prisoners are sick. He states, "There has been no epidemic; the health of the prisoners "in general has been very good; the diet is sufficient, as "are also the clothing and bedding; the drainage is satis- "factory, but the cells are cold in winter, and the general "ventilation is not good."

The number of punishments for prison offences was 10, viz., handcuffs 3, diet reduced 7.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For re-examination	2	—	2
Convicted by Sheriff Court and Jury	1	—	1
Summarily convicted	1	—	1
Total	4	—	4
Total same day last year	3	1	4

They were employed: —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the crank machine - -	1	—	1
Mat-making - - -	1	—	1
Unemployed - - -	2	—	2

Since the last report a communication has been opened from the male prison to the bath-room; and the open privy, at the back of the prison, to which objection was made in the 28th Report, has been removed: there has been no other alteration in the building.

The officers of the prison are, governor, chaplain, surgeon, and schoolmaster. A barber also attends at the prison once a week to shave the prisoners. It would be better to appoint a warder, who should devote his whole time to the prison, and discharge the duties now performed by the schoolmaster and the barber, who only attend occasionally; or the duties of the schoolmaster might be performed by the governor, he being relieved from some of the ordinary duties of superintendence by a warder.

I observe an entry to the following effect in the governor's journal, dated 9th August 1863: "A prisoner became very noisy and violent, and would not allow his cell door to be closed; when reproved by the governor the prisoner endeavoured to strike him; for this offence the prisoner was handcuffed, but was released after a short time on his promise to behave properly; he repeated his misconduct on the following day, and again on the 11th, 17th, 24th, and 26th of the same month; his sentence having expired he was discharged on the 31st, having set the authorities of the prison at defiance." Again "On the 26th December last a lunatic prisoner was committed for safe custody and confined in the prison until the 1st January; he was so noisy that he kept the prison in great disorder; the governor being the only male officer, and the lunatic requiring all his attention, the discipline of the prison was interrupted and the governor exposed to great danger." These facts alone show the necessity for appointing a permanent officer, who should always be at hand to assist the governor in cases of emergency.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed during the year	415	144	559
Greatest number in confinement at one time	51	17	68
Average daily number	33	14	47
Number of re-committals	36	25	61

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals	33	19	52
Day rooms for criminals	2	—	2
Punishment cells	2	2	4
Reception cells	1	1	2
Yards for exercise	3	—	3
Galleries for exercise within the prison	2	—	2
Separate cells for debtors	1	1	2

The criminals rise at 6 A.M. and retire to rest at 8 P.M.; the debtors rise at 7 A.M., except in the 4 winter months, when they rise at 8, and go to bed at 8 P.M. Prisoners sentenced for periods of one month and upwards have half an hour's exercise in the yards daily. All are employed ten hours "tailoring," "shoemaking," "mat making," "platting coir," "teasing oakum," "sewing," "knitting," "mending the prison clothes," "washing," and "cleaning." There are six hard labour crank machines in the prison, but they are seldom used; the number of revolutions is regulated according to Rule 82. of the Prison Regulations.

The profit arising from the prisoners labour amounted to 103*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for the prison	1,091	14	1¾
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit	21	0	4¾

Average weekly cost of the food 1*s.* 11½*d.* per head.

Nineteen prisoners received extra diet by order of the surgeon, for the aggregate number of 223 days.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing, bedding, and materials for work are purchased by the governor as they are required.

The chaplain performs Divine Service on Sunday; he acts also as schoolmaster, and attends in this capacity 4 hours daily, except Saturday. The females are instructed by the matron.

There is a sufficient library for the use of the prisoners.

Prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church may see a minister of their own denomination if they desire it; but the chaplain observes, "I cannot recollect one instance in which a prisoner ob- "jected to receive my counsel on the ground that I was "of a different persuasion from himself."

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and at any other time when necessary. He states, "The condition "of the prisoners has been excellent, and the prison has "not been visited by any epidemic disease; there has not "been a death in the prison for nine years." Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; one was insane when admitted, the other had been 145 days in the prison.

The diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient; the warming, ventilation, and drainage satisfactory.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 34. A female for trial charged with child murder made two feigned attempts to destroy herself; she afterwards acknowledged that her object was to make the authorities believe she was insane. Another female made a similar attempt a few days before I inspected the prison in September; when I visited her she was perfectly calm and made no complaints.

Since the last report a new gatekeeper, a night watchman, and matron have been appointed.

The officers of the prison are governor, chaplain, and surgeon, matron, 2 male and 1 female warders, 2 gatekeepers, and 1 night watchman.

There had been no alteration in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at the circuit or sheriff and jury courts	4	4
Convicted at the circuit or sheriff and jury courts and sentenced to imprisonment	7	3
„ sentenced to penal servitude	—	2
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the game laws	1	—
For assault	5	—
Others summarily convicted	18	14
Deserters awaiting a route	2	—
Debtors	3	—
	42	23
Total	65	
Total on the same day last year	29	14
Total	43	

The prisoners on the day of inspection were employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	22	5
Mat-making	8	—
Cleaning	2	2
Cooking	—	2
Washing	—	2
Making and mending prison clothes	1	2
Tailoring	2	—
Shoemaking	2	—
Sewing	—	6
Unemployed, untried, and according to rule	4	4
Sick	1	—
Total	42	23

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

WIGTOWN COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number committed during the year - - - - -	56	21	77
Greatest number in confinement at one time - - -	4	10	14
Average daily number - - -	5	4	9

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	6	2	8
„ „ civil prisoners -	—	—	1

The prisoners are employed ten hours daily "breaking stones," "picking oakum," and "sewing," except on Saturdays, when they only work 7 hours, the rest of the time being occupied cleaning their cells.

The profit arising from their labour amounted to 46*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Total expenditure during the year 198*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*

Average daily cost of the diet 3*d* per head.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males	Females.	Total.
Criminals - - -	7	1	8
Civil prisoners - -	1	—	1
Number sick during the year -	1	3	4

One lunatic prisoner had been received in the prison.

I called the keeper's attention to the registers and other books, which were all in arrear; there had been no entry in the journal for upwards of 4 months, neither was there any record by the surgeon of his monthly examination either with respect to the prisoners, or the state of the prison.

STRANRAER PRISON.

Number committed during the year - -	69
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Criminals - - - -	15
Civil prisoners - - - -	3
Average daily number:—	
Criminals - - - -	7
Civil prisoners - - -	1

Prison Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Separate cells for criminals -	6	6	12
„ „ civil prisoners -	1	1	2

The prisoners are employed about ten hours daily "net-making," "picking oakum," and "sewing." The profit arising from their labour amounted to 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for the year - - -	253	17	5
Average annual cost per prisoner after deducting the profit - - -	32	17	8¾

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals - - - - -	3	2	5

The flue to the prison kitchen is badly constructed; it smokes so badly that it is almost impossible to use the boiler. With this exception, I found the prison in good order, and scrupulously clean throughout.

ZETLANDSHIRE.

FORT CHARLOTTE PRISON, LERWICK.

There was only one inmate on the day of inspection, a civil prisoner committed for not maintaining his illegitimate child.

The daily average number in confinement during the year has been - - - - -	1
In the preceding year - - - - - -	3
Greatest number at one time during the year ending Midsummer 1863 -	13
„ „ „ „ 1864 -	8
Number committed during the year ending 1863 -	60
„ „ „ „ 1864 -	36

This prison was legalized in the year 1845 for all description of prisoners, both civil and criminal. It contains 6 cells for criminals (used indiscriminately for males and females), and one room for debtors; and was supposed to afford separate accommodation for all criminal prisoners in Zetland; but the above numbers show that there were at one time in the year 1863, more than twice

as many prisoners as there are cells, viz., 11 males and 2 females. Moreover, there is no yard in which the prisoners may be taken out for exercise. The cell windows open on to the courtyard, to which the public have access at all times; and there is nothing to prevent any person outside from holding communication with a prisoner through the cell window.

Since my last inspection the prison has been fitted with a heating apparatus. It was not in use at the time of my visit, but the keeper informed me that it was found sufficient for the purpose. No means have been provided for lighting the cells in the winter months.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. One man committed for trial for an assault was found insane, and removed to the general prison at Perth.

Prisoners are employed in the service of the prison, and picking oakum. The total expenditure during the year was 187*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

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